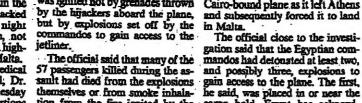
Smoke, Not Bullets, Killed Most Victims on Egyptian Jet

By Judith Miller New York Times Service

VALLETTA, Malta - Most of passengers who perished in the passengers who perished in the commando storming of a hijacked Egyptian airliner Sunday night died from smoke inhalation, not bullet wounds, according to a high-ranking hospital official in Malta.

The statement but the property of the statement of the statement of the perished in the

The statement, by the medical chief at St. Luke's Hospital, Dr. Angelo J. Psaila, on Wednesday would appear to support assertions by Egyptian officials that the passengers were not killed by gunfire by Egyptian commandos. Malta Faced



cluding one passenger killed by the

By E.J. Dionne Jr.

Allow Assault

Pressure to

VALLETTA, Malta — Malta's VALIBITA, Malta — Malta's decision to allow Egyptian troops to storm a hijacked airliner was made under heavy diplomatic and political pressure, some of which militared against the operation, according to Maltese officials, diplomatic and political flow the assault, in which 57 lives were lost, was described as especially difficult for Malta because of its financial and political that to its close neighbor,

Malia because or its close neighbor, political thes to its close neighbor, Libya A 58th passenger died later in the hospital and another was murdered by the hijackers before the assault.

The Party and Comme

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SECRETARY

April Service (1998) Service Service (1998) One Service (1998) (199

ELTO COMBINION

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Car from proceedings of the control of the control

THE COST PLANE

PAGE 15

FOR MORE

CLASSIFIEDS 1

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32 JO'

To its dismay, Malta found itself caught in the sharp, longstanding dispute between Egypt and Libya. At the same time, Maltese officials appeared concerned with establishing a clear record of toughness Rainst terrorism, partly to offset a Milief among some Western nations that it had been lax in the

The full details of the reasoning behind Malta's decision and the pressures it came under are still not known. But statements by Maltese officials and interviews with the decisions made during the ordeal demonstrate the difficulties that were faced by this tiny archipelago in the Mediterranean.

From the time the plane landed, Prime Minister Carmelo Mifsud Bonnici directed the negotiations investigation said that the fire aboard the EgyptAir Boeing 737 began who died birjackers seized the was ignited not by grenades thrown Cairo-bound plane as it left Athens by the hijackers aboard the plane, and subsequently forced it to land but by explosions set off by the in Malta. commandos to gain access to the

57 passengers killed during the as-sault had died from the emplosions gain access to the plane. The first, themselves or from smoke inhala-tion from the fire ignited by the cargo hold. Egypt has acknowl-explosions, not from the grenades, A total of 59 persons died, in-

Carmelo Mifsud Bonnici

from a control tower at Luqa Air-

representatives of the United

States, Egypt, the Palestine Libera-tion Organization, Britain, Austra-

The Americans, the Egyptians

and the Palestinians remained at

the tower throughout the ordeal,

but they, like the other diplomats, were mainly restricted to a lower

intercepted radio communications,

the Libyan ambassador, Ali Ne-gent, joined the prime minister in

One diplomat said Malta's deci-

sion to allow the Egyptians to fly in

their commandos on a C-130 was

made between 3:30 and 4 A.M.

(Continued on Page 4, Col. 3)

lia and Libya.

gem; joined the p

The new findings could prove to be embarrassing to Egypt since the official said that the investigation might show that the commandos used an explosive that was far too

began when the hijackers seized the

The official close to the investi-

The identities of the hijackers thought to number three to five hijackers to Abu Nidal, a pro-Libyan Palestinian who is a foe of the mainstream Palestine Liberation Organization faction led by Yasser

ficial close to the investigation said that 27 of the original 98 passengers and crew members aboard EgyptAir Flight 648 had flown that day to Athens from the Libyan capital, Tripoli.

Egyptian officials also asserted Wednesday that the hijackers had at first instructed the captain to fly the plane to Libya. This contention count of the pilot and that of other gence analyst. officials in Malta. The official close to the inquir

asserted that the Egyptians had Members of the Maltese cabinet placed explosives directly above the cargo hold. Most of the passenalso were gathered at the tower, as were foreign diplomats, including gers who died were seated in the back of the plane, near the hold. Passengers said the hijackers

ossed grenades at them when the Egyptians attacked the aircraft. Egypt has said the grenades were phosphorous and capable of ignit-ing the inferno that engulfed the But the Valletta hospital chief, floor. At one point, according to

Dr. Psaila, noted that although many passengers were treated for shrapped women, which are made by prehades, he saw no signs of the distinctive white marks that are caused by phosphorous burns. The baggage compartment at the rear section of the plane was close

to oxygen tanks and to foam that (Continued on Page 4, Col. 1)



Jonathan Jay Pollard, a navy analyst accused of spying for Israel, after being denied bail.

have not been positively established, but Egypt has accused Libya of instigating the hijacking. Egyptian officials have linked the

FBI Says Analyst **Gave Israel Scores** Egyptian authorities and the of- Of Secret Papers

By William Claiborne Washington Post Service

JERUSALEM - Prime Minister Shimon Peres indicated Thursday that he was opposed to the interrogation of Israeli diplomats by U.S. law enforcement officials the plane to Libya. This contention investigating alleged spying for Iswas at variance with the public acrael by a U.S. Navy counterintelli-

Mr. Peres, in an interview on state television, said: "In the United States, we do not interfere with the judicial process, and in Israel, we will act according to Israeli

[At a bail hearing Wednesday in Washington, the Federal Bureau of Investigation said the counterintelligence analyst, Jonathan Jay Pollard, had admitted that he provided Israel with hundreds of pages of classified military documents, including one 15-inch stack of mostly top-secret papers. The New York Times reported.

The prime minister's comment came after two Is aeli diplomats based in the United States returned to Israel, reportedly because of their alleged association with Mr. Pollard, who was arrested Nov. 21.

Israeli sources confirmed that the two diplomats were Elan Ra-



Anne Henderson-Pollard also was charged with espionage.

Fernand Braudel, 83,

French Historian, Dies

vid, an aide to an Israeli science the U.S. law enforcement authoriattaché at Israel's embassy in ties for questioning, although they Washington, and Yosef Yagur. a reiterated Israel's promise of full science counsel in the Israeli con- cooperation in the investigation. sulate in New York.

the two diplomats had been recalled. One ministry official said: There's nothing unusual about the mobility of diplomats. They come

Israeli government spokesmen would not say whether Israeli diplomats would be made available to

The officials said that a report on Foreign Ministry officials re- an "examination" of the Pollard fused to discuss on Thursday why case probably would not be completed before the end of the week. Officials said there has been a series of diplomatic exchanges with

the United States since Nov. 21, but a Foreign Ministry official added. "I don't see why we should spell (Continued on Page 4, Col. 5)

U.S. Arms Offer Stands for Now, **Official Says**

By Michael R. Gordon New York Times Service

WASHINGTON - The United States does not intend to modify its latest negotiating proposal signifi-cantly before the Geneva arms talks convene again in January, the director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency said.

At the same time, the director, Kenneth L. Adelman, indicated Wednesday that the Reagan administration expected the Soviet side to make some adjustments in

Mr. Adelman said there was no need for the United States to act because American negotiators had presented a new proposal at the end of the last round of the talks, which ended in November, and were awaiting a Soviet response. At the conclusion of their meet

ings in Geneva last week, President Ronald Reagan and the Soviet leader, Mikhail S. Gorbachev, issued a statement agreeing to "ac-celerate the work" at the negotiations on "nuclear and space arms."

Asked about that statement, Mr. Adelman said that progress would be speeded up "if the Soviets can come forward to bridge some of the gaps between our proposal and theirs."

Specifically, he said, the Soviet Union had to stop linking progress on reducing offensive arms to a halt by the United States of research and development of the Strategic Defense Initiative, the Reagan ad-

ministration's proposed spacebased defense system. Mr. Adelman also called on the Soviet Union to abandon its effort, at talks on intermediate-range weapons in Europe, to limit the number of U.S. aircraft. He also said additional emphasis had to be

given to verification issues. Administration officials said the next round of arms talks would begin in Geneva on Jan. 16, as previously scheduled. In addition, many officials, including Mr. Adelman, take the view that the next move is up to the Russians since

Moscow has not responded in a comprehensive way to the most recent U.S. proposal But other officials said the ad-

ministration had not had a chance (Continued on Page 4, Col. 6)

Fernand Braudel

can one not insist on the factors

which constitute every day life?

How do we not ask what one eats.

what one drinks, how one dresses?

These are the unknown questions

being put forth by new historians."

Among the followers of the

school of new history in France are

Emmanuel Le Roy Ladurie,

Georges Duby and Pierre Goubert.

novelists, philosophers and sociol-

ogists such as Claude Levi-Strauss

Mr. Braudel received 13 honor-

ary doctorates from universities



Kenneth L. Adelman

Court Denies Mistrial in **Aquino Case**

MANILA - The Supreme Court cleared the way Thursday for a lower court to announce its verdict in the trial of 26 persons accused in the assassination of Benigno S. Aquino Jr. The court voted 9 to 2 to throw

out a petition for mistrial filed last week in the case of the slain opposition leader.

The petition asserted that the judges favored the defense and that vital evidence against the accused

had been suppressed. Chief Justice Ramon Aquino. who is not related to Beniano Aquino, called the petition "utterly

devoid of any legal bases whatso-The two dissenting justices said the case had been dismissed much

too quickly. Judge Augusto Amore; of the court that tried General Fabian C. Ver, the armed forces chief, and 25

others on charges of murdering Mr. Aquino, said the three-judge panelwould meet Friday to decide when to release the verdict. The court said it had reached a unanimous decision on Nov. 12, It had set the announcement for Nov 20, but the Supreme Court issued a

temporary restraining order to give it time to rule on the mistrial peti-General Ver, a longtime ally of President Ferdinand E. Marcos, is widely expected to be acquitted. The general has been on leave since

he was indicted on findings by a civilian fact-finding board. Opposition lawvers following the case have predicted that most

if not all, of the defendants will be cleared

The resolution dismissing the request for a mistrial gave no reason beyond the statement by the chief

Chief Justice Aquino had voted last week as an associate justice to dismiss the petition outright, but the majority of his colleagues de-cided to hold a hearing first. He was named by Mr. Marcos to replace the former chief justice, Felix Makasiar, who reached retirement age this week.

The mistrial petition was filed by relatives of Rolando Galman, who the military had named as Mr. Aquino's assassin, and two dozen prominent citizens, including three retired Supreme Court justices and five university presidents.

In France, Mr. Braudel's books The petition accused prosecutors are much less read than novelistic and judges in the case of colluding to acquit all the defendants. It also history-writing based on Mr. Brau-del's approach, for example, best-sellers such as "Montaillou" by Mr. accused Mr. Marcos of making statements that influenced the Ladurie, a former protege with whom Mr. Braudel quarreled. court. But in the U.S. and other mar-

Justice Claudio Techankee, in a dissenting opinion, criticized the Court for not giving him time to file a more complete dissent. General Ver and the other defen-

dants are accused in the deaths of Mr. Aquino and Mr. Galman. Mr. Aquino, who was Mr. Marcos's chief political rival, was gunned

down in August 1983 as he was being escorted from a plane that brought him home from three years' voluntary exile in the United Soldiers testified that they shot

Mr. Galman after they saw him shoot Mr. Aquino. ■ Election Bills Passed

The National Assembly enacted

Thursday the country's new elecorder of succession if the presidency falls vacant before an election, Agence France-Presse reported from Manila. A third bill specifically calling

for the February poll was approved earlier and is expected to be enacted by Saturday. Mr. Marcos is expected to sign

all three laws shortly, although opposition members of parliament are set to contest the constitution-ality of the third bill before the Supreme Court.

Ulster Protestants Leave Parliament Over Accord

By Brian Mooney

LONDON - Northern Irish Protestant politicians resigned from Parliament on Thursday after the House of Commons approved a treaty giving the Irish Republic a

formal voice in the province. Spokesmen for the Unionists, representatives of the Protestant majority of one million who want Northern Ireland to remain British, said they would seek re-election on

Unionists hold 15 of the 17 Northern Irish seats and they said the elections, likely to be held early Ext year, would be a referendum on the deal, which they decry as a step toward Irish reunification.

The 650-seat House of Com-

A STATE OF THE STA mons approved the agreement by 473-47 on Wednesday and the pact will be lodged with the United Nations. It passed its last hurdle late Thursday when the Irish Senate approved the accord on a 37-6 vote.

> Prime Ministers Margaret London, Mr. FitzGerald said that Thatcher and Garret FitzGerald, both communities were protected the signatories of the Nov. 15 by the new agreement agreement, said they hoped it "Unionists are now it

the first to tender their resigna-

"My reason for this action is that I believe the Anglo-Irish agreement is an act of treachery to the people of Ulster," Mr. Paisley said. Another prominent Unionist,

Enoch Powell, accused Mrs. Thatcher of giving way to pressure from the United States. Mr. Paisley warned Mrs. Thatch-

er that her government would be faced with "confrontation" if it ig-nored the elections. The Unionists have said they will avoid violence, but their challenge could provoke a serious political crisis. Four Unionists, including Mr.

However, their nationalist oppo-nents were reported to be considering not standing in the new elec-tions to reduce their impact. Twenty members of Mrs.

Thatcher's Conservative Party joined the Unionists in voting tergovernmental conference with a permanent secretariat to give the line in the secretariat to give th

agreement, said they hoped it would break a cycle of violence and sured by both governments, in a political deadlock that has plagued Northern Ireland since Britain partitioned it from the south in 1921.

Two members of the Democratic Unionist Party, the Reverend Ian Paisley and Party Part Paisley and Peter Robinson, were jority."

IN COLOMBIA - A woman clasps her daughter, the only one of four children to survive the Nov. 13 volcanic disaster. Refugee housing remains a problem. Page 3.

WEEKEND

nomic measures.

young artists construct a new luctant to invest in local enter-bohemia in downtown New prises. Part 3 of Bob Hagerty's York. Page 5. series. Page 10.

tacked a South African energy plant. Page 4. Brazil announced domestic eco-

■ Guerrillas unsuccessfully at BUSINESS/FINANCE

With Day-Glo fake fur, ■ Sandi businessmen seem re-

INSIDE



Compiled by One Staff From Dispatches nional historical research methods PARIS - Fernand Braudel. a to include the economic, social and French scholar whose works on the cultural forces that help shape his-French scholar whose works on the Mediterranean developed an en-Mediterranean developed an en-This was the approach of "Andied, his publisher said Thursday. nales," founded in 1929, which at-Mr. Braudel was 83. Widely regarded as one of the century's greatest historians, Mr. Brandel was a founder of the "new

He was received into the Academie Française in May, after a de- economics.

cade of ignoring hints that he should apply for membership.

Mr. Braudel combined geography, meteorology, social history and the detailed study of ordinary individuals in a broader approach to historical analysis.

He edited the influential review trained a whole generation of terranean world, then in Paris. In French historians in his eclectic 1935, he left France to teach for

He was a teaching professor and then honorary professor at the Col-lege de France since 1949 and held numerous teaching and research posts in France as well as Algeria Mr. Braudel was perhaps best

known for his classic work "The Mediterranean and the Mediterranean World in the Age of Philip

five years in a German prisoner-of-His first book, it was published in

Mr. Braudel broadened tradi-

tempted to incorporate into historical study the insights of the then-new social sciences. These included the structuralist analysis history" school and his research and method won him 20 doctored by Freudian psychoanalysis, and above all, Marxism's stress on

> In 1980. Mr. Braudel published a three-volume work on capitalism, which assured his prestige in the

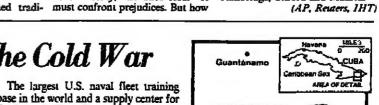
United States and Britain. He was born Aug. 24, 1902, in Lumeville-en-Ornois, in the Meuse region of eastern France. He first taught high school in Algiers, gain-"Les Annales" since 1946 and ing his first contact with the Medi-

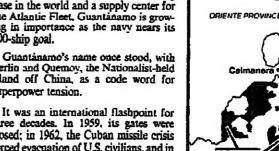
> two years in São Paulo. He returned to Paris to continue his studies and teaching and in 1949 was named to the prestigious Collège de France.

He had spent 25 years studying the Mediterranean before launching on a history of France and a three-volume work, "Civilization and Capitalism," published in French in the 1970s. kets, the works of Mr. Braudel and contemporary French historians whom he influenced outself French "The Dynamics of Capitalism."

He composed the book during one of the three works, points up ogists such as Claude I we years in a German prisoner-of-what Mr. Braudel considered the war camp, drawing from memory determining influence of economon the notes of a decade's research. ics on history.

"Economic history ... is not a outside France, including Yale, noble history," he once said. "It Cambridge, Oxford and Madrid.





At Cuba's Guantánamo Bay, Suburbia Sits on a Fault Line of the Cold War U.S.A. and armed camp - suburbia on a on hard times in the late 1970s as the compound for its 6,000 servicemen, de-

By Michael Weisskopf

Washington Post Service GUANTANAMO BAY, Cuba — This Thanksgiving weekend, the U.S. Navy plans to host a special Halley's comet watch at Windmill Beach.

For a small donation, participants can gaze through binoculars at the famous celestial streak, quaff beer or buy a Tshirt. The proceeds will go to the local Parent-Teacher Association. It will be a typical American onting,

The road to Windmill is flanked by anti-United States under President Franklin navy plans to spend \$40 million for new oil imports and other important raw management of the navy base on this southern coast of Cuba is a curious blend of small-town.

The navy base on this southern coast of Cuban ports.

The navy base on this southern coast of Cuban ports. tank ditches and mine fields. Cuba is a curious blend of small-town

fault line of the Cold War. The 18-hole Carter administration cut its budget and pendents and civilian employees. golf course is surrounded by a barbed-wire fence, the yacht club shares an azure Caribbean Sea with gumboats, and the Baskin Robbins's ice cream store is defended by Stinger anti-aircraft missiles.

Twenty-six years after Fidel Castro's mined to bolster U.S. power in the Carib-revolution transformed Guantanamo bean, has renewed the commitment to into a geopolitical lightning rod, the navy warily occupies the only U.S. military facility on Communist soil, 45 square except for one conspicuous difference: miles (116 square kilometers) strategical-base operations nearly doubled the points like a finger into the Caribbean. ly prime land leased in perpetuity to the United States under President Franklin

manpower and questioned the usefulness of a base that Mr. Castro and the Soviet Union have called a symbol of "Yankee pointed out steel girders where the first 600-ship goal. imperialism."

Last year's \$44.3-million budget for

But President Ronald Reagan, deter-

On a tour of Guantanamo organized by the navy last week, the guide proudly McDonald's fast-food restaurant is being

"Guantánamo is a highly visible re-minder of our resolve in the Caribbean," said Captain John R. Condon, the base

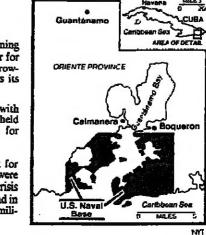
As a strategic asset, Guantánamo spending limit of five years earlier. The whose sea-lanes carry two-thirds of U.S.

base in the world and a supply center for the Atlantic Fleet, Guantanamo is growing in importance as the navy nears its

Berlin and Quemoy, the Nationalist-held island off China, as a code word for superpower tension.

It was an international flashpoint for three decades. In 1959, its gates were closed; in 1962, the Cuban missile crisis forced evacuation of U.S. civilians, and in 1979, 1,800 U.S. Marines staged a mili-

(Continued on Page 4, Col. 7)



Broadcasting antennae atop the Eiffel Tower.

M — Static Greets French Deal for Private TV

By Richard Bernstein
New York Times Service

PARIS — A government plan to allow France's first private commercial television station to transmit from the Eiffel Tower has generated a storm of protest.

The French government awarded a license for private television station last week to a French-Italian consortium that is to begin broadcasting in February. The license is being viewed as a revolutionary step in French televi-sion broadcasting, which always has been a government monopoly.

Nonetheless, the government's plan, including the use of France's best-known monument to transmit the programs of the new station, has turned into a fiercely partisan political issue with the rightist opposition accusing the govern-ing Socialist Party of attempting to create a station that will be under its political control.

The licensing decision, reportedly made by President François Mitterrand against the recommendations of some of his advisers, will turn operational control of the station over to a group of French industrialists who have had personal ries to Mr. Mitterrand.

"This plan constitutes a veritable despoilment of the city of Paris based on one of the most prestigious monuments in its patrimony, the mayor of Paris, Jacques Chirac, said of the plan to construct a new transmitter on the Eiffel Tower, "It is testimony to the obvious political

the Hungarian view that small na-

tions should have a role to play in

forging détente. But the communi-

que balanced this with calls for

unity within the Communist alli-

"I would say that this is a matter

that has not been fully decided by

the Soviet leadership," said Chris-

tian Meier, an expert at the Federal

Institute for the Study of Eastern

Europe in Cologne, West Germa-

Romania's official Agerpres

news agency quoted Mr. Ceauseson

African countries develop a strate-gy for a safe and reliable blood-bank system, Dr. Desmyter said.

With rare exception, donor blood

in Africa is not tested for evidence

of AIDS, a process that demands

Small studies in Rwanda, Uga

the blood donated for transfusion,

according to Dr. Nathan Clumeck

of St. Pierre University Hospital in

Brussels, one of the organizers of the conference, which drew more

than 700 participants from 51 countries, 16 of them in Africa.

Similar studies for evidence of

AIDS in donated blood resulted in

figures of 5 percent in Kenya and 2

These figures contrast with less

than I percent in the United States,

where all donor blood is now tested

for evidence of AIDS before it is

Another factor cited in the

used for transfusions.

■ Romanian Reaction

character of a television station that will be subject to the will of the authorities."

The transmitter itself would not change the outward appearance of the tower, which already is used for transmissions by the government roadcasting service.

The dispute is the latest element in a controversial and long-studied effort by France to inaugurate what is viewed widely as a new era in communications and entertainment.

Both left and right agree in principle on ending the traditional government monopoly on television broadcasting, but each also has accused the other of trying to gain political control of the proposed commercial stations.

In August, the Socialist government announced a plan for two private national stations

and 40 local ones to be supervised by a newly created National Council for Audiovisual Communication, which would enforce certain rules, including minimum numbers of programs pro-During their 23 years in power before the Socialist victory of 1981, the rightist parties

never moved to end the government monopoly on broadcasting. Soon after the Socialists took control they opened radio to private competition and announced that they would do the same thing for television. The plan for television approved in August by

the Socialists was attacked by the opposition for giving decisive control over program government's supervisory council.

WELCOMING CEREMONIES — Prime Minister

Rajiv Gandhi of India, and his wife, Sonia, with Prime

Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone of Japan and his wife,

Tsutako, on Thursday. Mr. Gandhi, who began a four-

day visit to Japan, urged the country to share its wealth.

meeting said. About one AIDS case that AIDS is unlikely to spread

in five involves a child, as against- among heterosexuals for these rea-

Data about AIDS in Africa are • The percentage of cases

incomplete and vary from country AIDS believed to be spread by in-

angry over medical journal reports. American cases since the disease

by Western scientists and press ac- was first detected in 1981. The

reported to the Centers for Disease

Control in Atlanta has remained a

small and stable fraction of total

overwhelming majority of cases oc-

men than from men to women.

as yet unrecognized.

one in 100 in the United States. sons:

amount of research done in each

Some African participants were

counts by Western journalists re-porting that AIOS was widespread

cans signed a statement that said in

part that papers reported at the

meeting "did not show any conclu-

sive evidence that AIDS originated

The African doctors said that

because AIDS was a global prob-

efforts at linking an African origin

to AIDS "do not contribute to fu-

The Africans also called on the

ture control programs."

Greek Air Controllers End Protest All of this has taken on new urgency because of the approach of legislative elections next March that are widely expected to be won by the right, enabling the opposition to form a govern-ment under the Socialist president, Mr. Mitter-

four-day hunger strike during which 120 people collapsed from a tion and three had heart attacks. All flights in and out of Greece re normal operations Thursday, airport sources said.

As the controllers ended their protest, civil servants began a 24 work stoppage to protest austerity measures taken by Prime M. When, in a surprise move Nov. 15, the government pushed through legislation authorizing work stoppage in protest austernot to cut Greece's payments defi the government broadcasting service to build a strike after meeting with government officials and agreeing to further talks on overtime payments and fringe benefits. More the transmitter on the Eiffel Tower for the use of the proposed private station, the opposition quickly accused it of rushing to establish a new channel favorable to it before the elections dilute its controllers took part in the protest, the sources said, Belgian Leader Completes Coalitie

What the government is doing is merely a vulgar operation of politicians at bay," said Jacques Toubon, the secretary general of the neo-Gaullist Rally for the Republic party. "Everything that is done under these circumstances can be revoked as soon as we are in power."

In reply, advocates of the government plan have accused the opposition, particularly Mr. Chirac, of having put obstacles in the path of the new private station by engaging in drawn-out negotiations over the use of the Eiffel Tower for

The license announced last week was awarded to a French-Italian broadcasting syndicate, led by Silvio Berlusconi, a commercial television operator in Italy, and two French industrialists, Jerome Seydoux and Christophe Riboud, both of whom have personal ties to Mr. Mitterrand.

Militia Shells 3 Villages In Lebanon

backed militiamen shelled three villages Thursday after a post they hold jointly with Israeli security agents came under Katyusha rocket fire. Lebanese security sources

las, meanwhile, set two houses ablaze in a raid on the village of Shebaa in Israel's self-declared border security zone but made no arrests, they said.

reopened when conditions permit.

confirmed the dispatch of the solto country depending on the tercourse among heterosexuals and diers but did not say how many

Church Envoy to Return Terry Waite, the envoy of the archbishop of Canterbury, said. Thursday he plans to return to Beirut next week in his mission to seek the freedom of six American hos-

 Since the AIDS virus has been go horribly wrong," The Associated Press reported from London. The envoy arrived in London from a three-day trip to the United

Mr. Waite, who has traveled twice to Lebanon to meet with the

turn to Beirut on Sanday or Mon-

Separately, the charge d'affaires

In Oslo, Norway also announced that it would close its embassy tem-

cur among homosexual men or usin Central Africa and may have its ers of intravenous drugs who share origins there. About 50 of the Africantinated needles. tages. He said he remains optimis

States, where he met with Vice President George Bush and church. em, not just an African problem, ca could be due to factors that are

Pessimists, however, who con-tend that AIDS is likely to spread among heterosexuals, point to rekidnappers, said he planned to re-

World Health Organization, the sults of a survey in San Francisco. Organization of African Unity and That survey found that 21 percent other major agencies to finance of homosexual men said they had had sex with at least one woman in oned after bombings at the U.S. and French embassies.

SIDON, Lebanon - Israeli-

Artillerymen of the Israelitia shelled the villages of Arab Sa-

A militia spokesman told a radio

Syrians in Beirut

A 100-man Syrian military unit with needles that they do not steril-ize between uses.

AIDS has spread over much of United States and other developed arrived in Beirut on Wednesday to help preserve a truce between rival militias after bitter clashes last week, The New York Times report-Central Africa in the last two years countries. According to Dr. Cluor so, participants in the Brussels meck's summary, the optimists say

there were or what they would do.

detected in semen but not in vagiual secretions, the virus may be less easily transmitted from women to What appears to be the heterosexual spread of the disease in Afri-

The kidnappers are demanding that Kuwait free 17 persons impris-

Sudan Expels 3 Relief Organization KHARTOUM, Sudan (UPI) — Sudan has ordered the expelsisher relief organizations allegedly involved in last November's fir 7,500 Ethiopian Jews to Israel, the attorney general said. The attorney general, Omar Abdul-Atti, also has established a contee to review the activities of all relief organizations working with relief in Sudan, the Sudan News Agency reported. The charities being expelled, the Joint Voluntary Agency, the Initional Catholic Migration Commission and the Intergovernmental mittee for Migration, were working in Sudan without the approplicances, the attorney general said Wednesday.

FREETOWN, Sierra Leone (AP) — President Siaka Stevens, 80, leader of this West African country for 17 years, has retired

and handed over power.

loting earlier this year.

ment, nothing whatsoever.

When asked recently about Mr.

Stevens's future role, General Mo-

moh said that from the day the

president handed over authority, "he has nothing to do with govern-

Israeli troops hunting for guerril-

backed South Lebanon Army mili-

him, Kfar Roummaneh and Kfar Tibnit just outside the zone shortly after the dawn rocket attack.

station that there were no casualties in the rocket attack.

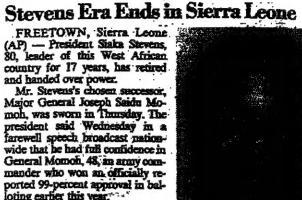
at the Swedish Embassy in Beirut, Lars Bjarme, said Thursday that the embassy is to be closed because West Beirut's chronic violence has made normal work impossible. He said that the embassy would be

porarily.

ed from Beirut The soldiers have joined 38 Syrian Army observers who have been

in West Beirut for five months.

tic but cautioned that "things can



WORLD BRIEFS

Sources said the air traffic controllers had agreed to end the i

BRUSSELS (Reuters) - Prime Minister Wilfried Martens com

forming a new center-right coalition Thursday, and it pledged to on

the economic austerity policies of its predecessor.

The announcement ended more than six weeks of bargaining be the French and Flemish wings of the Liberal and Social Christian?

ince national elections Oct. 13. The foor parties, partners in the or

since nament also headed by Mr. Martens, increased their majority

his senior ministers. He appointed Guy Verhofstade, the president

Flemish Liberal Party, as one of his three deputy prime ministre charge of the budget. Mr. Verhofstadt replaces Frans Grootjans, returning to a business career.

KHARTOUM, Sudan (UPI) - Sudan has ordered the expelsi

Mr. Martens, 47, a Flemish Social Christian, made few changes

Minister Says Iran Plans Gulf Initiat MANAMA, Bahrain (Reuters) - A service branism commander

reported Thursday as saying that Iranian forces would soon lainth offensive against Iraq, which has been preparing for a fresh assault

Mohsen Rafiq-Dust, minister of the Revolutionary Guard, t paramilitary youth organization. "In the near future an extensive : sive will be launched by the Islamic combatants," Iran's national

agency IRNA reported. In Baghdad, meanwhile, a military spokesman said that had again raided Iran's main oil export terminal on Kharg Island a northern Gulf, which has been attended effectedly since mid-At The two nations have been at war for five years.

Los Angeles May Declare a 'Sanctua' LOS ANGELES (LAT) - After an emotional debate, a divide Angeles City Council has adopted a resolution declaring the ci

sanctuary" for Central American refugees fleeing political persec and violence in their homelands. The resolution, adopted Wednesday on an 8-6 vote, is largely sym

the resolution, adopted wednesday on an a-5 voic, is largely sym
But if signed by Mayor Team Bradley, it will instruct city officials:
woluntarily assist the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Serv
finding and deporting illegal aliens from El Salvador and Guatema:
estimated 300,000 immigrants from those countries live in Los An
The resolution would empower city employees to ignore a pe The resolution would empower the property of incidental also reaffire Los Angeles Police Department policy of not arresting or determined immigrants merely for being in the country illegall of restricting the circumstances under which undocumented immigrants be turned over to the immigration service.

For the Record

A U.S. goind jury has cleared Hughes Aircraft Co. of allegations former employee that Hughes paid \$1 million in bribes to a Arabian businessman to win a \$1.8-billion contract, the company Wednesday in El Segundo, California

An Orthodox priest in the Soviet Union has been executed for th he allegedly played in the failed hijacking of an Aerotiot plane two ago. Keston College, a Soviet monitoring group in Britain, rep. Thursday, it did not say when the execution of Teymuraz Chikhlad:

Correction

persons.

In an article in the International Herald Tribune of Nov. 18, the Gabriel García Márquez was incorrectly identified as Mexican.

China Frees American

Jailed After Hotel Fire

China Is Expected to Enter Asian Bank Despite Taiwan

Scientists are divided about the the last five years.

ing three years of negotiations. It is expected to be admitted by April, despite opposition from Taiwan.

A brief statement by the decomment bank referred to China

Taiwan belongs but China does not. It appears that Taiwan will annual meeting to be held at the retain full membership after China P.S. Hariharan, an information

na's entry "will not affect the status of any existing member." Beijing is expected to take ad-

low-interest loans to pursue its

modernization program. However, not all issues appear to be resolved. Some that remain in doubt include Taiwan's refusal to

United Press International change its name from the Republic of China, and the question of placture of the placture of China, and the question of of China, and th

A brief statement by the development bank referred to China as The development bank is the last the People's Republic of China and major world organization to which Taiwan belongs but China does become a member before the next end of April 1986." Officials declined to discuss the name issue. Other bank sources, however,

officer for the bank, said that Chi-said the issue of Taiwan's name was a "stumbling block" and that there was a "whole list of possibilities" of what might eventually be acceptvantage of the bank's resources and able both to China and Taiwan.

C.P. Jhong, general counsel of the bank, said that China would be represented on the 12-member ago as 1974 but negotiations began board. He also said there were still in earnest in February 1983, offi-"plenty of questions to be dis- cials said.



C.P. Jhong

cussed on membership."

The bank, which aids development through loans and technical assistance, has 45 members.

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Mr. Ray, contacted by telephone prevention, was drinking in t at a Harbin hotel, said that Mr. tel bar, and the employee in c Ondrik was unavailable for comment but was expected to leave

Consulate in Shenyang

China "as soon as he can make it out." There were no terms attached smoke detectors were not we to Mr. Ondrik's parole, Mr. Ray the night of the fire.

Court officials in the northeast-

ern city of Harbin said that Rich-

ard Ondrik, 34, was paroled 13 months before his scheduled re-

He was arrested June 26 and

in Harbin's Swan Hotel. Five

North Koreans, four Chinese and

Mr. Ondrik's Hong Kong business partner died in the April 19 fire.

meeting with Chinese law enforce-

ment officials. He said Mr. Ondrik

was accompanied to the meeting by Charles Ray, vice consul at the U.S.

United Press International Mr. Ondrik, apparently th
BEUING — China freed Thurs- American in a Chinese jai day a U.S. businessman who had expected to leave Harbin for been sentenced to 18 months in union with his parents, who prison for accidentally starting a Hawaii hotel fire in April that killed 10 In add In addition to his 18-mont

> pay about 170,000 yean (\$5 in damages.
> Mr. Ondrik's company, I Projects Southeast Asia Ltd.

tence, Mr. Ondrik was orde

the fine in mid-October. And years applied for parole at the only convicted Aug. 13 of starting a fire time. time.

Prosecutors charged that the started about midnight who Ondrik fell asleep while smoking bed. Mr. Ondrik, who was it bed. Mr. Ondrik, who was it A spokesman for the Intermedibin on business, said he cou ate People's Court in Harbin said recall having smoked in be that Mr. Ondrik was freed after night of the fire and did not

ally do so. Two Chinese hotel emp were convicted of negligence. ecutors said the deputy se chief, who was in charge (

was not at his post. The new hotel's fire alarm

Western sources said that Mr.
Ondrik was released early for good
behavior, despite having served less some of whom were believ
than half the term stipulated.

western analysis said in
was particularly sensitive be
of the deaths of the North Ko
some of whom were believ
have been high-ranking offici

East-Bloc Allies React to the Summit vak press, there were undertones Warsaw's crackdown on the Soli-By James M. Markham warning that apparent shifts in the darity movement in 1981. New York Times Service Reagan administration's attitude The Hungarian and East Ger-BONN - The Soviet Union's man views of the summit meeting could prove "illusory." have posed the question of what

From Optimism to Doubt: Moscow's

Warsaw Pact allies have reacted to the Soviet-American summit meeting at Geneva with subtly differing positions, according to a variety of authorities on Eastern Europe. Within the East European camp. East Germany and Hungary have put the most optimistic interpreta-

tions on the two days of encounters last week between Ronald Reagan and Mikhail S. Gorbachev. In the last year, East Germany and Hungary have quietly coordinated their foreign and economic policies, which assume a widening of their extensive economic links to

Western Europe. Appearing on Hungarian televi-sion, Gyula Horn, state secretary in the Foreign Ministry, said that the meeting had accomplished "more than anyone could have expected" and concluded that the Geneva talks heralded "a new chapter in Soviet-U.S. relations and through

them in East-West relations." Touching a theme that stirs great interest in East Berlin and Budapest, the state secretary said that the earlier deterioration of Soviet-U.S. relations had restricted "the international possibilities" of small and medium-sized Enropean na-

"It follows from this," the Foreign Ministry official said, "that if Soviet-American relations improve - and things did move in this direction at Geneva — then for us this is certainly more favorable than the previous situation."

Addressing a weekend gathering of his Central Committee in East Berlin, Erich Honecker, the East German leader, described the Geneva outcome as "heartening as such positive," and he welcomed the decision to hold two further Soviet-American summit meetings. Once Mr. Gorbachev met with his allies on Nov. 21 in Prague, the

state-run media in other Warsaw Pact nations began to echo the Soviet Union's cautiously upbeat

But in the hard-line Czechoslo-Troops Kill 3 at Haiti Protest

The Associated Press PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti — that promiscuity among heterosex-Four persons were killed, three by gunfire, and 14 were injured Thurstant factor in the spread of the day in Gonaïves when Haitian disease on that continent. troops opened fire during the second day of demonstrations by unemployed youths.

The day after the Prague gathering, General Wojciech Jaruzelski, the Polish leader, made an unexpected visit to Bucharest to meet with President Nicolae Ceaucescu of Romania. The two leaders issued a rather gloomy communique, which some Western diplomats took to be a reflection of Mr. Ceaucescu's fear that improved Soviet-American ties could diminish

dence in foreign affairs. Romania are in difficulty, which some analysts believe lessens their political weight within the Warsaw Pact. And unlike East Germany and Hungary, Poland and Romania are not particularly attractive trading partners for the West and

leeway Mr. Gorbachev will allow his allies in their dealings with the West. At a Warsaw Pact meeting last month in Sofia, the language of a final communique made a bow to

the effect of his prized indepen-The economies of Poland and

so may expect fewer benefits from Fast-West détente. According to Western diplomats as saying Thursday that the Gene-and academic analysts, the Polish va meeting between U.S. and Sovireaction to the summit meeting ap-et leaders had been a disappoint-pears to have been conditioned. ment. It said he urged both

ment. It said he urged both too, by a continuing argument with superpowers to reach a swift disarthe United States over credit sancmament accord. Reuters reported tions imposed by Washington after from Vienna. Experts Link Transfusions to AIDS Spread in Africa

why so many Africans are suffering from AIDS, new studies reported here point at least in part to risky expertise and technology that blood transfusion practices many countries cannot afford. throughout that continent. The average African has a 9-per- da and Zaire found evidence of the cent chance of becoming a carrier AIDS virus in up to 20 percent of of the AIDS virus one year after receiving a transfusion of blood

By Lawrence K. Alaman

New York Times Service

BRUSSELS - As scientists in-

tensify their search for the reasons

virus, according to calculations re-ported by Dr. J. Desmyter of Leu-Blood transfusions are only one of several factors in the spread of acquired immune deficiency syndrome in Africa, according to participants in a recent meeting in Brussels on AIDS in Africa. They presented more new data showing

that has not been tested for the

Yet the frequency of the pres-ence of the AIDS virus in blood ence of the AIDS virus in blood spread of AIDS in Africa is that donors makes it "imperative" that health workers often give injections

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THE PERSON NAMED IN

Sant Prelare a Sant

et After Hotel Fire

U.S. Opposes Giving UN Essential to Food Supply

> By Keith Schneider New York Times Service

WASHINGTON -The Resign administration has thrust itself into an international dispute over the availability of genes essential to the world's supply of food.

The administration is vigorously opposing a plan, tentatively agreed to Tuesday at a United Nations conference in Rome, to establish a new global system for collecting and storing endangered genetic re-sources of plants, including root-tocks, seeds and tissues.

The plan, offered by delegates from more than 100 countries at a conference of the UN Food and Agriculture Organization, called on industrialized nations to provide up to \$100 million annually to Third World countries interested in collecting and storing rare plant varieties that have valuable genetic characteristics.

Most of the plant and animal genes useful to agriculture have been found in the less-developed nations of the Southern Hemi-

While the United States is the primary opponent of the proposal, the U.S. stance is supported by stance is supported by Canada, New Zealand, Australia, Japan and Britain,

U.S. officials maintained that a new system for storing genes was not needed; that an adequate, though less extensive, program ex-isted; that the proposed UN con-trol could lead to undesirable restrictions; and that seed producers that have developed elite strains of

UN Approves Measure Urging Falklands Talks

The Associated Press

UNITED NATIONS, New York — The UN General Assem-bly has refused to endorse a British smendment on the right of the residents of the Falkland Islands to self-determination. Instead, it overwhelmingly adopted an Argentinebacked resolution urging the two countries to negotiate the islands'

The vote Wednesday on the resolution was 107-4, with 41 abstentions. The negative votes were cast by Britain, Belize, Oman and the Solomon Islands

Two British amendments reaffirming the right to self-determination of people in general and the residents of the Falkland Islands in particular were voted down 60-38. with 43 abstentions, and 57-36, with 47 abstentions.

The United States and several of Britain's other allies abstained on cides and fertilizers, declining the British amendments and sup- water resources, erosion and disported the resolution.

Falklands, which Argentina calls million species of plants and anithe Malvinas, in 1982 to assert their mals, nearly 10 percent of the country's claim of sovereignty. A known number of living organisms, British task force retook the islands may become extinct in the next 20

plants would unfairly lose the results of their labors.

Millicent Fenvick, the U.S. ambassador to the conference, said that the Reagan administration was aware of the need to intensify the global effort to preserve generic resources. But she said the administration opposed the approach to genetic resource collection and storage that the delegates were

Mrs. Fenwick, a former con gresswoman from New Jersey, said by telephone that a less extensive storage system, administered by a commission largely supported by the United States, already existed.

"We don't need to duplicate this system," she said. "If we need a better system, let's improve the one that we know works."

She added: "Scientists have always had free access to genetic ma-terial held by the existing network. We haven't been assured this would happen with a new pro-

Third World delegates insisted that their nations should be compensated for the seeds and plants found within their borders. For decades, these delegates contended, seed companies from the industri-alized world have transplanted the genetic traits of wild and primitive that are worth fortunes.

The U.S. seed industry, according to the American Seed Trade Association, has annual sales ex-ceeding \$7 billion.

The proposal to establish a sys-em administered by the United Nations, some delegates said, represents an inexpensive means for compensating the poorer nations.

more prevalent, the control of ac-ment of the central pervous system. cess to genes is shaping up as a primary environmental and geopo-litical issue.

Mrs. Keough said her husband did not attribute his illness to his captivity. Another hostage, Rich-

Genes, scientists say, are likely to and Queen, developed multiple be as important to the 21st century as oil has been to the 20th century. prompting his early release.

Preserving a stock of genes is essential to modern agriculture. As crops have been bred to grow bigger and faster, they have become dependent on an artificial environment of pesticides, fertilizers and other farm chemicals. In the process, the plants have become vulnerable to new diseases and other stressful conditions.

But many wild and primitive plant varieties retain their resistance to discase and to survive extreme environmental conditions. and breeders often seek to improve the heartiness of modern crops by combining them with genes from the older plants.

These traits are becoming in-creasingly important to food production as rising costs for pesti-



William F. Keough waving to the crowd that greeted him in his hometown of Waltham, Massachusetts, on his release.

William F. Keough, 55, varieties found only in Third World nations into hybrid varieties Ex-Hostage in Iran, Dies

WASHINGTON - William F. Keough, 55, who was one of the 52 bostages held for 444 days in the U.S. Embassy in Iran, died

Wednesday at his bome here. He was diagnosed within a year of his release in January 1981 as having amyotrophic lateral sciero-As genetic engineering becomes sis, an incurable degenerative ail-

> sclerosis during his captivity. Mr. Keough was superintendent of the American International School in Islamabad, Pakistan, when he visited Tehran in 1979 to

investigate a new assignment at a similar school in Iran. He was at the U.S. Embassy on Nov. 4 when Iranian students and others loyal to Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini seized the building and

most of the people in it. Maurice Podoloff, 95, Basketball, Hockey Pioneer

NEW HAVEN, Connecticut (AP) - Maurice Podoloff, 95, who was both first commissioner of the National Basketball Association and a president of the American

Hockey League, died Sunday. In 1946 he was named president of the Basketball Association of America, the forestimper of the National Basketball Association. National Basketball League in 1949 to form the NBA, Mr. Podo-

loff was named commiss Born in Russia, Mr. Podoloff came to the United States with his family as a child and was reared in

New Haven, He graduated from Yale in 1913 and Yale Law School in 1915.

He never played basketball, but as commissioner he took the game out of high school gennasiums and put it into professional arenas.

While heading the NBA, Mr. Podoloff also was president of the American Hockey League,

Pablo Serrano, 75. Spanish Sculptor

MADRID (AP) — Pablo Serra-no, 75, one of Spain's best known sculptors and a major exponent of expressionism, died here Tuesday

of a heart attack. Born in Crivillen, in the eastern province of Teruel, Mr. Serrano studied sculpture in Barcelona from 1922 to 1930, when he left for Uruguay. He returned to Spain in

Most major museums have held exhibits of Mr. Serrano's work. Before he died, he was working on a scalpture of King Juan Carlos I, commissioned by the Spanish par-

■ Other Deaths:

Horatio F. Vester, 79, owner of the American Colony Hotel in Jerusalem, of a heart attack Thursday

André Hunebelle, 89, who directed 38 movies, Wednesday in Nice. His films included "Le Bossu" (The Hunchback), "Le Capitan" (The Captain) and "Fantomas" (Gentle-

with Michael Murphy of Esalen Institute, Monday after a fall while hiking in Hot Springs Canyon, Cal-

Colombian Coffee Town Needs Houses

Volcano Refugees May Soon Wear Out Their Welcome

By James Brooke

New York Times Service BOGOTA - Now that rescue operations for Colombia's devastating volcars: emption and mudssides have ended, the major problem is finding permanent housing for the 8,000 survivors. Some aid officials said they be-

lieved the problem might intensify rather than case in coming weeks. Nowhere is the problem more acute than in the town of Chinchina, which was second only to Annero in the destruction it experienced. The Nevado dei Ruiz volcano crupted Nov. 13, killing about

Lass week in Chinchina, wood smoke from cooking fires drifted through lines of laundry drying in the central patio of the School of Immaculate Mary.

25,000 people.

In a classroom that is now home for four families, Marta Livia Munillo Enado sat on a soiled maturess while several of her eight children played on the cement floor.
The river took away our little

house," she said. "I don't know what we are going to do now." Many homeless families moved in with relatives or neighbors im-mediately after the mudslide. But the refuces may wear out their welcome soon and be forced to find other shelter, according to Bryan Larger of the United Nations Disaster Relief Office.

In Chinching, the Colombian Red Cross has temporarily sheltered about \$00 people in three Most of the people in the shelters

were poor women like Mrs. Murillo with many small children. "I heard the river at our door,

and we only escaped with what we had on our backs." said Gilman Londono Castana, pausing as she served has five children a thin pota-In another diassroom, Asinieza

Gomez fed her 25-day-old baby. Santiago, while her 5-year-old son, Mauricic, played nearby. "The river took my husband

away," she said. "There is nothing left of my house." Red Cross volunteers said that

many of Chinchina's homeless came from its poorest neighborhoods. Confined to the most undesirable land in town, they had built houses standing precariously on stilts on the banks of the Chinchina River. When the volcano erupted, some

of its ice cap melted, swelling the river to a height 15 to 29 feet (4.5 to 6 meters) higher than normal. The water surged down narrow mountain canyons and swept the banks clean of nouses and vegetation.

"Those are my two Dodges," said Mario Gonzalez, pointing to two 10-ton trucks twisted and halfburied by silt. Nearby, the remains of another heavy truck were wrapped around a tree, its load of large coffee sacks strewn down-

On one side of the stream, the flood had bent and crumpled a 10foot-bigh steel aqueduct.

their deaths. Many of the bodies were recovered as far as 15 miles (24 kilometers) downstream. Only 70 of the people trapped by the floodwaters were saved



was heavily damaged.

"This was very different from Armero," said Captain Hector Escamilia Alvarado of the Chinchina police. "Here everyone died." In Armero, on the other side of the volcano, 4,000 people were res-cued after being trapped in a muds-lide that sprawled across a wide

The flood also has had an eco-nomic impact on Chinchina.

mountain slopes, is in the heart of Colombian coffee country. The high quality and abundance of beans grown there helped finance the National Center of Collee Research, which was built on the banks of the river. The center produced and tested new strains of coffee and cocoa beans. Last week a brown stain reached

The town, marked by steep

halfway up an outside wall of the research center. Although the mud and water had receded, the interior

The floodwaters also knocked out eight bridges, cutting Chinchina off from the departmental capital of Manizales.

While workers rushed last week to complete a 200-foot-long suspension bridge over the river, peoole waited in line to ride on an improvised gondola that volunteers pulled back and forth across the

Scientists Narrow Search For Cystic Fibrosis Gene

lation.

By Cristine Russell

Washington Post Service
WASHINGTON — American and British scientists have made several key discoveries that dramatically narrow their search for the clusive gene that causes cystic fibrosis, the most common fatal genetic disease in the Western world.

The new findings are expected to

lead soon to a diagnostic test for those who have the highest risk of getting the disease. Cystic fibrosis causes the body to produce abnormally thick mucus

that clogs the lungs and the diges-tive system. Although advances have been made in treating the symptoms, no cure for the disease has been found. The average life expectancy for people afflicted with it is 21 years. In a series of four articles pub-

lished this week in the magazine

Nature, three teams reported inde-

pendently for the first time that the

cystic fibrosis gene is located on chromosome 7, one of 23 pairs of gene-carrying structures found in Two of the teams identified new genetic markers that may signal the presence of the cystic fibrosis gene. The markers are located close enough to the gene to allow revolu-

applied to pinpoint it. Identification of the gene could lead to the development of treat-ment for the underlying biological

tionary molecular techniques to be

defect Scientists say that even before the cystic fybrosis gene is located, the new markers may result in the development of a diagnostic test that might be used for prenatal diagnosis of the disease. Such a test also might be used on adult family members to determine whether

tempt to conceive children. Researchers of the University of the tests could only be used on

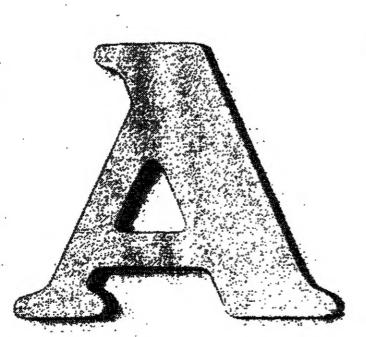
EDWARD families in which there is a known history of the disease. The screening would not be specific enough to you should not miss ..

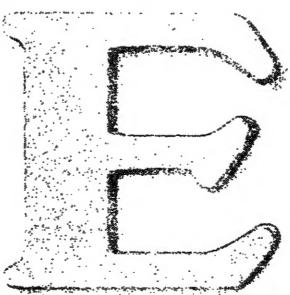
There are at least 30,000 cystic fibrosis patients in the United States, and about one in 2,000 infants is born with the disease. A child must inherit a defective sens from both of his parents to have the

ork as a test in the general popu-

About 10 million Americans one in 20 Caucasians - are thought to be asymptomatic carriers of the defective gene.









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3 Rebels Die in Attack **On South African Plant**

By Alan Cowell New York Times Service JOHANNESBURG - Anti-

government guerrillas staged a South African newspapers have rerocket attack on one of South Afri- ported that witnesses saw three ca's strategic energy plants early men crossing the Limpopo river Thursday and police said the three assailants were killed in a gun bat- the mines were laid. tle as they sought to flee. area, in the northern Transvaal

The 122mm rockets were said to have missed their targets at the Sa- close to the border with Zimbabwe, hannesburg

Political analysts said, however, that the attack appeared to represent an effort by guerrillas of the that South Africa would cross the African National Congress to escalate their war against the policies of racial separation called apartheid.

resent perhaps the most dramatic guerrilla activity since a car bomb exploded in Pretoria in May 1983. In the northern part of the country, meanwhile, troops supported by dogs and helicopters used armored vehicles to scour remote South Africa strongly condemned bush roads for mines following a on Thursday the Pretoria governseries of mine explosions this week in which a black tractor driver died and four white soldiers were

dentally detonated by vehicles and four have been discovered before they went off, the latest Thursday. into Zimbabwe in the area where The army urged farmers in the

sol plant at Secunda, 80 miles to avoid travel on dirt roads, where (about 130 kilometers) east of Jo-mines are laid more easily than in tarred highways.
Foreign Minister R.F. Botha warned Zimbabwe on Wednesday

minings continued. But Zimbabwe's government ra-The attack and incidents in other dio said Thursday that the governparts of the country this week repment had on many occasions said that it would not permit its territory to be used as an infiltration route into South Africa by anti-govern-

border in pursuit of guerrillas if the

ment guerrillas. [Foreign ministers of the six black independent states nearest ment's threat to send troops into Zimbabwe, The Associated Press reported from Harare, Zimbabwe.]

In the attack in Secunda, four to So far, five mines have been acci-six rockets were fired at Sasol in-



PROTESTS TO END — The Reverend Jesse L. Jackson and Marion Barry, mayor of Washington D.C., march in an anti-apartheid demonstration in Washington. Organizers announced on the first anniversary of protests at the South African Embassy that the demonstrations would end.

ing to General Johann Coetzee, Plane Shot Down South Africa's commissioner of police. The country's oil supplies are limited by an international embargo on petroleum sales.

la a statement issued from its headquarters in Lusaka, Zambia, the African National Congress said it would not confirm or deny responsibility for the land-mine blasts in the north of the country. It killing 10 Soviet and 11 Angolan denied that its guerrillas used Zim- Army officers.

stallations that convert South Afri-ca's abundant coal into oil accord-tary action in South Africa.

· Angola said Thursday that South African fighters shot down an An-

tonov-12 civilian cargo plane Monday, killing 22 persons on board, Reuters reported from Lisbon. Anti-government guerrillas said Wednesday that their anti-aircraft guns shot down an Antonov-12 aircraft Sunday in the same province,

Peres Opposes Questioning in Spy Case

(Continued from Page 1) out the details of diplomatic ex-

Government spokesmen have said that espionage activities in the United States would be counter to longstanding Israeli policy.

■ 3 U.S. Espionage Hearings Philip Shenon of The New York Times reported earlier from Wash-

Mr. Pollard and his wife, Anne L. Henderson-Pollard, were denied bail at Wednesday's hearing, after FBI agents told U.S. District Court in Washington that he had provided Israel with hundreds of classified military documents.

The court hearing was one of three Wednesday involving American citizens accused of espionage. Mr. Pollard, a civilian who

worked in a special navy anti-terrorism unit, acknowledged that he had been a spy for about a year and a half, the FBI agent said. Law enforcement officials.

speaking to the court, seemed to raise the possibility that Mr. Pollard, 31, had also assembled documents that could be of interest to the Chinese government.

An FBI agent testified that sev-eral classified documents relating to the Chinese military were found in a suitcase belonging to Mr. Pol-

rested on espionage charges, told a friend that she had planned to "make a presentation at the Chi-

nese Embassy," the agent said. Two law enforcement sources said after the hearing that they knew of no ties between Mr. Pollard and China, but both said they lacked full knowledge of the documents that officials said they had

found in Mr. Pollard's possession. At another bail hearing, this one in Baltimore, Ronald W. Pelton, a former communications specialist with the National Security Agency. was also denied release on bond after the FBI reported that he had admitted spying for the Soviet

In Alexandria, Virginia, a U.S. magistrate ruled Wednesday that Larry Wu-Tai Chin, a retired analyst for the Central Intelligence ing for China.

The four arrests, the first of which came Timesday, were part of what officials said was an extraordinary roundup of Americans accused of spying for foreign govern-

A Reagan administration official said earlier this week that still more espionage arrests are expected due to information provided by Vitaly

Mrs. Pollard, who was also ar- S. Yurchenko, the Soviet defector who returned to Moscow Nov. 6. None of the defendants have yet entered pleas, although law-en-

forcement officials said that at least three of them — all but Mrs. Pol-lard — have confessed to espio-In testimony at the bail hearing

for Mr. Chin, two agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation provided new details of the government's case against Mr. Chin, who was arrested Samrday. Mark Johnson, one of the agents,

testified that Mr. Chin, who worked for the intelligence agency from 1952 to his retirement in 1981, was such a valued agent to the Chinese that high government offi-cials honored him at a banquet in Beijing in 1982. Mr. Johnson also testified that

about a year ago, in talking to a woman whom the bureau identified Agency, must also remain in custo-dy until his trial on charges of spy-as his misuress, Mr. Chin discussed as his misuress, Mr. Chin discussed a permanent relocation to China The agent also said that Mr. Chin. who is accused of receiving more than \$140,000 from the Chinese for information, had "at least three" bank accounts in Hong Kong, in-cluding one that contained \$98,000

Peter Meyers, Mr. Chin's attor- South Africa.

ney, in arguing for his chem's re-lease on bond pending trial, termed the government's case "very west" At the Potlards' ball bearing an

FBI agent, Engene J. Nohkamper, disclosed details of Mr. Pollard's purported confession and said that Mr. Pollard had admitted receiving about \$2,500 a month from an le racii contact in exchange for American secret documents, including some classified "higher than top SECTEL"

The government has provided little information about the type of secret material Mr. Polland pur-portedly provided to lazzel, and details were scarce at Wednesday's court hearing.

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Mr. Noltkemper said that class fied documents, including several involving the unlitary capabilities" of foreign governments, were found in the Pollares Washington apartment. Other secret documents were found in Mrs. Pollard's purso and in her busband's stricted the agent testified.

Some documents, the FEI agent said, involved "CACILIS," which he identified as the acronym for a military weapons system. According to "Jame's Weapon Systems." in 1983 and another that the au-thorities said they believed was for CACTUS is a graded surface-to-sir

Smoke, Not Bullets, Killed Most on Egyptian Jet

(Continued from Page 1) was used as insulation there and in the overhead racks of the aircraft.

When the bomo exploded, the official close to the investigation said, it set fire to the foam insulation, which produced a toxic gas that asphyxiated many of the pas-

The first bombs were badly placed and much too powerful." the official asserted.

FAA Orders Checks On U.S. Airport Staffs

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON - The Federal Aviation Administration has ordered emergency measures at U.S. airports that will require background investigations for all airport, airline and contractor personnel who have access to airplanes and secure airport areas.

An official with the Transportation Department said Wednesday about which airports were most at that the FAA also will seek legislative changes to require more thorough background checks for airport employees than now are permitted under some federal and state laws.

U.S. Warned of Hijacking Michael Dobbs of The Washington Post reported from Athens:

The U.S. Federal Aviation Administration warned major airports to expect a hijacking attempt by Iranian-trained extremists shortly before the EgyptAir takeover, according to a copy of the telexed message on file with the Greek au-

ly circulated to the Athens airport. said that 400 individuals of various Middle Eastern nationalities were undergoing training in Iran in aircraft hijacking. It gave details of 176 false Algerian passports alleg-edly procured by the Iranian authorities for possible use by terror-

The telexed message predicted that a hijacking would take place somewhere in Europe or the Middle East in late November or December. It added, however, that there was no precise information

The U.S. agency's telex offered no evidence to support its accusations against Iran.

The message gave the names, old

Oadhafi Denies Role George James of The New York

Times reported from New York: The Libyan leader, Colonel Moamer Qadhafi, denied in a television interview Wednesday night that Libya had played any role in

"It is very far from reality," Col-onel Qadhafi said. "It is very

(Continued from Page 1)

Sunday, seven hours after the hi-

The other crucial decision was

not to allow the plane to refuel and

leave. The Maltese authorities said

it would have been improper to

allow the plane to leave after it was

known that murder had been com-

But there also appear to have

tain. Hani Galal, has said that the lished.

been practical concerns. The cap-

plane depressurized during the air-

jacked plane landed.

mitted on beard.

numbers and new numbers of the strange to look for any relation 176 Algerian passports allegedly at the disposal of Iranian-trained ter-He added, "We challenge anyone to provide any evidence to prove it is true."

Egyptian officials, including President Hosni Mubarak, have accused Libya of backing the hijack-

Colonel Qadhafi, speaking on an American television news program, said that Mr. Mubarak was responsible for the deaths "because he killed many innocent people who were in the airplane. He's responsible for the loss of life."

and an Egyptian security guard, when bullets pierced the plane's

Mr. Galal said Tuesday that tl

plane could have not flown higher

than 14,000 feet (4,275 meters).

"We couldn't have gone any-

tions with the hijackers is murky,

but several facts have been estab-

Libya's role in direct negotia-

The hijackers clearly sought to

airtight shell.

where," he said.



Moamer Qadhafi

out there, and I don't blame him."

Egypt has accused Libya of be-

ing behind the hijacking, but Mal-

tese officials have firmly refused to

comment in any way on a Libyan

though Malta's relations with Lib-

ya often have been troubled, the

island nation cannot afford to ig-

Moreover, Libya has given sub-

has suggested that Malta was under

substantial pressure from Egypt to

the attack.

According to one diplomat, Mal-tese officials believed that "there

was an imminent danger of more people being killed." In fact, he

idded, "there was no indication of

the terrorists shooting people

nore a military power so near.

a diplomat said.

ployed.

own it and others who will join newly organized catagons milities By William R. Long group but so far the U.S. supported. Six of the families had been livegroup but so far the U.S. supported green livegroup but so far the U.S. supported. Los Angeles Times Service Mr. Osheroff gatherest's group of

BOACO, Nicaragua - The "Abraham Lincoln Brigade," organized and outlitted in California. came to Nicaragua to build a new village for peasants in the mountains southeast of here. Conditions were hard and work fell behind, but the American volunteers were determined to have all the walls and roofs up by Thanksgiving.

Laboring long hours, they made it. In fact, they feasted on steak and chicken and hamburgers with seven days to spare - in the mistaken belief that Thanksgiving fell on the third Thursday of November.

Malta Faced Pressure to Allow Assault on Jet finished building their houses and had their first harvest," said Steve borne gunfight between a hijacker have Mr. Negem board the plane to Raeder, 36, of Pacoima, California discuss the situation. The ambassa-That's kind of the way we felt." dor refused. "He was afraid to go

The new Abraham Lincoln Brigade was founded by Abe Osher-off, 70, of Venice, California, a former Communist who belonged to the first brigade, an American volunteer unit that fought in the Spanish Civil War from 1936-39. Later, Mr. Osheroff was a carpenter, a labor leader, a building contractor and a lecturer. He has been a guest lecturer at the University of Caliand filmed a "personal documenta-ry" about the fighting, called

stantial help to Malta's economy both by direct investments and by Dreams and Nightman offering jobs to Malta's unem-In mid-1984, Mr. Osheroff began raising funds to finance a housing In official briefings, Paul Mifproject in Nicaragua. He wanted to sud, the government spokesman, lend a helping hand to the leftist Sandinist revolution.

near Boaco in the central province of the same name, needed

ing in a long, dirt-floored shed at the 2,000-acre (808 hectares) cooperative, most of which was once a cattle ranch. Others occupied small shacks with mud walls and

thatched roofs.

The guerrilla war being waged
against the Sandinists recently has later, did volunteer learn from a

lared up in the Boaco area. Some visitor that they had celebrated of Mombachito's young men are fighting on the government side, and one was killed in a skirmish at day? He Raeder asked. "Well,

the nearby town of Las Lajas. The well inter to go into town and cele-Mombachito cooperative has a brate again.

American volunteers - most of them Calefornians and about half

construction workers — who paid their own faces. Work on 29 wood-

"It was like when the Pilgrims McDonald's, Missiles Meet At a U.S. Navy Base in Cuba

(Confinued from Page 1): tary exercise in response to the "Maybe we're finally being accepted as neighbors," said Master
Chief Petry Officer Tony Snamerin "There's no tension between as presence of Soviet troops in Cuba.

Chief Petry Officer Tony Santinerlin. "There's no tension between as and the Cubans these days."

The navy tries hard to foster the Guannanana, bady to be filled fornia in Los Angeles on the war, servation towers with M-16 nilles but require a superior's permissions to load their weapons. Base officers avoid embarrassing Mr. Castro by refusing to divulge the number of Cuban defectors who jump the

fences into Guantinamo. Mr. Castro refuses to cash the and inist revolution.

54,085 monthly rent check from the North Gate was closed in June
The Nicaraguan Housing MinisUnited States, although Captain 1959, after Mr. Castro took power,

Nothing better symbolizes the aneasy peace than North Cate, once the main thoroughture for

50.000 kmd mines bearing warn-

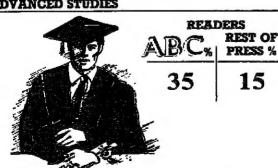
ings in Spanish and English. Throughout the base, an invad-

thousands of Cubans working on the base and for U.S. services who litemented the bordellos and bact of neighboring towns. North Gate was closed in June

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U.S. Declares Firm Stance on Arms Offer

to decide how to follow up the summit developments and that some gestures or proposed new arms control measures should not

the Strategic Defense Initiative,
Mr. Adelman said, "We have to
presume that the Said of the Soviet In October Ma Castlet 1243. change on that score someday." He ters its position when the United .

States holds firm. Soviet negotiators walked out of talks on intermediate range weap-ons after the United States began deploying missiles in Europe but the Kremin has since stated its

In a related developp ministration officials confirmed that the number of SS-20e in the

nounced that Russia had reduced the number of SS-20s that could cited Moscow's change of heart on strike Western Europe to 243. He intermediate range nuclear forces said the 243 figure represented the as an indication that the Soviet number of SS-20s that Russia had as an indication that the Soviet number of SS-20s that Russia had Union sometimes significantly alim June 1984, before it responded to the deployment of U.S. weapons in Europe. He called on the North Atlantic Treaty Organization to stop deploying new U.S. missiles.

> M NATO Plans Initiative The North Atlantic Treaty Orga-

willingness to start negotiating an nization plans a new initiative at interim agreement on sacir resp- stalled East-West talks in Vienna before Christmas, Foreign Minister Germany said Thursday, according to a Reuters report from Bonn...

> The talks between NATO and the Warsaw Pact nations began 12 years ago and are aimed at reducng conventional forces in central

> Western sources in Vienna confirmed that NATO was considering moves to break a deadlock in the talks and conceded the West needed to respond to proposals made by the Warsaw Pact in February Those proposals included an initial cut in U.S. and Soviet forces in central Europe of a total of 33,000

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Kingsley's Dangerous Othello

The state of the s ARIS—Ben Kingsley is a slight and supple man whose outsize stage and screen presence is achieved not by grand effects but by subtlety and concentration: a flicker of a smile, a sidelong glance say more than the wide gesture. In "Gandhi," in which he made his Oscarwinning screen debut, he dominated a teeming superproduction by sheer rectitude and

"Straint.
"Before "Gandhi" Kingsley was already a respected classical actor whose stage roles had varied from Mr. Squeers in "Nicholas had varied from Mr. Squeers in "The Cherry Or-Nickleby" to Trofimov in "The Cherry Orchard," from Brecht's Baal to Demetrius in Peter Brook's celebrated production of "A Midsummer Night's Dream."

Now he is playing Othello with the Royal

MARY BLUME

Colification of the second of Shakespeare Company in Stratford and rehearsing a new play for London by Bernard Pomerance ("The Elephant Man") in which he plays an American Indian; his wife, Alison Sutcliffe, will direct. His second Harold Pinter film — the first was the excellent "Betrayal" —is called "Turtle Diary," opens Sunday in London and co-stars Glenda Jackson. He played a desert sheikh named Selim in a dreadful clinker called "Harem"

Jackson. He Paris.

Selim in a dreadful clinker called "Harem ichan just opened in Paris.

Despite his harrowing schedule, Kingsley came to Paris for just one day to promote "Harem," handling a stream of interviews with astnte aplomb.

"I enjoy it. I learn something," he says. He is soft-spoken and confiding. "I get my information from people, you see. I'm not academic, never was at school. I don't get it from monuments or landscapes. Every face, every meeting, goes in somewhere. I love it. every meeting, goes in somewhere. I love it.
If I can meet 11 people in a day as opposed to 7, I'll go for 11."

Reader sales Te Part of the pleasure comes from being in control: An actor is remembered by what other people say about him, Kingsley said, and he would just as soon subtly guide their

"I don't let anyone intrude into certain areas of my life that I don't feel they can cope with anyway. You give what you think will feed the conversation and what you and the other person can cope with talking about."

His control gives the sense of being hard won; like the best actors Kingsley can have an air of danger. It is, he said, something that he has within himself and that he uses in his

thello.

Othello begins the play calming everyone else - Put your swords away is one of his first lines. Because he knows about violence, he's at great pains to calm the Senate, calm the father, calm the warring factions. He's a very violent man who goes through life saying I don't want any confrontations because if I have a confrontation somebody's going to get killed.
"So very often the rather polite, restrained

and courteous people are the ones who know scientifically that if they allow themselves to cross a certain line of provocation, the roof will come off. I am the same. I've learned to handle it. It's all right."

Kingsley's Othello is a warrior, an exile and a Moor — an Arab, not, like Olivier's Othello, a blackamoor. 'I have to work within my limits physically and I cannot play a black man. Ninety percent of my efforts would go into holding this impersonation together and the character, I am sure, would suffer. I'd rather breathe more life into the

character." His Othello wears long robes. ("They're flowing and they can move, they get dis-turbed like the disturbed aura around the man himself.") Terry Hands, the director, encouraged him to play a 19th-century Othello because in that century "Othello" was Othello's play.

"This century has not seen many Othellos, it has seen many lagos. We tried to redress the balance because if you don't have that center, that extraordinary warrior in the center and not some gormless foreigner, then the play falls apart. If Desdemona is not hugely attracted to this man, as a warrior and by his sexual prowess, where is the play?"

1 1000 Kingsley's father was Indian, his mother English. There was no problem, he said, growing up in a town in the north of England father who told him that if he was going to be with the name Krishna Banji (it was his an English actor he had better have an English name). "My dad was much loved as the local doctor. And like all good Gujaratis -

that's where his family came from; he came from East Africa — he adapted extremely well. He was an English doctor with a tweed suit and a stethoscope and glasses, driving an old Humber. It was the most extraordinary transformation."

Kingsley never attended acting school. "I auditioned for RADA [the Royal Academy of Dramatic Art] and they said no thank you. I think I did a very arrogant audition that probably said I don't think I need to go to chool. I don't know, because the next week I did another audition for a professional company and was immediately accepted. Drama school helps you get to your first andition and some people desperately need three years to get there. I didn't."

He started off in a theater for children, moved on to provincial repertory and in 1966 auditioned for the RSC and was accepted. "By the time I would have been leaving RADA to go to my first audition I was working for the Royal Shakespeare Company, so in fact it worked out very

At present he thinks of doing the great classic stage roles and, on screen, contemporary comedy in the vein of the new Pinter

"I enjoy the titanic energy of Shakespear-ean tragedy in front of 1,300 people — for me there is great joy in that. I find equivalent joy in flicking a look or pausing and saying what on film is funny, and the camera catches it and it provokes laughter in the cinema. Heroic acting onstage and subtle comedy on film is what I aspire to at the moment. The balance may swing the other

It already has, in Kingsley's wry and comic Hamlet. "Hamlet is a very witty man. The wit is a quintessential part of his intelligence. In order for the audience to feel a sense of loss at the end, you have to warm them with his irony and wit and his wonderful observations on the people around him. And then you feel the pain of the loss, the pain of "to be or not to be," the agony of "the rest is

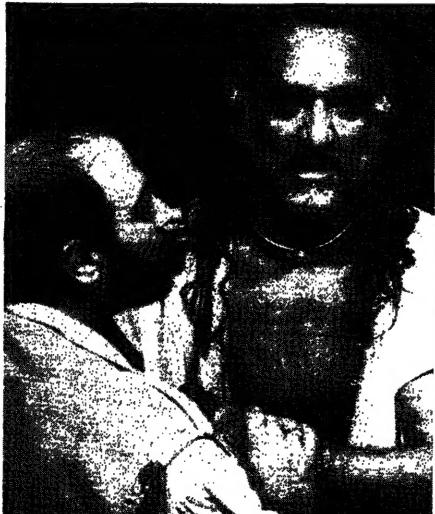
saw that, a few years later. That's all that's left. Maybe the odd photograph, maybe there's an article written - we can get very obsessed and upset about our history in print because we know that actually once the dust has settled, sometimes that's all we've got left and it's very sad to be misinterpreted in

"Memories of a performance have to do with the people in that room, in that theater, at that time, I'm afraid that's the way it has to be. If there are any reverberations we try to protect them, but I'm fascinated by how certain actors have striven to hand something on. The very touching stories I get now from books -- that Mrs. Garrick gave Kean a pair of gloves that she swore Shakespeare's father had made. Wonderful!

"Kean had a sword as Richard III, I don't know where it came from, it may have come from Garrick. That sword now belongs to Larry Olivier through Gielgud, through Irving, through Betterton, through all the ac-tors. That they should one day say I think you should have this, old boy, that's dynamite, that's the whole noble side that goes against the ephemeral side, It's a prop sword, it's probably blunt and bent, but there's something going."

Were he to be given the sword, Kingsley said, "I'd weep buckets. I don't think I'd recover for the rest of my life." If not yet the sword, he has inherited Olivier's longtime adviser, a woman named Fabia Drake viho lives in Morocco, where Kingsley filmed "Harem," and who helped him form his

"I've now started to confide in her and ask her what she thinks I ought to do next, and they're very rare, these people, very special and one has to cling onto them." Kingsley asked her if he should play Richard III ("Don't bother, dear"), Shylock ("Don't bother, dear. Well perhaps, let me think about that one"), Prospero ("Don't bother, dear"). Then she told Kingsley, who will be 42 on New Year's Eve, that he must play King Lear before he is 45.



Kingsley's Arab Moor, right, with David Suchet as Iago.

silence." because this wonderful witty mind is going to be snuffed out. So I think there's no good moping about with a skull in your hand. He's a lovely fellow, I mean he really

is. He's an adorable man." After "Gandhi" Kingsley appeared in London and on Broadway in "Kean," a oneman show about the great 19th-century actor. He is moved by the ephemeral nature of

the actor's craft, which gives it both its nobility and its pathos.

"She said it needs that sort of physica stamina to get you through three and a half hours of that rage against the coming of the might or whatever.

Kingsley said he felt terrific about Fabia Drake's advice and could not wait to take on Lear. When he does, he will approach it as one must - as if he were the first man to play it. "As if it came through the letterbox that day in a brown envelope, and somebody said, read this, do you think it's any good?" "Finally the run ends and people say oh, I

The Death of Modernism: Reports Greatly Exaggerated

by Paul Goldberger

EW YORK - "The fact that many so-called modern architects still go around practicing a trade as if it were alive can be taken as one of the great curiosities of our age," the critic Charles Jencks wrote in 1977; modern architecture, in his view, had "expired finally

and completely."

Jencks was not alone: Numerous critics have spoken over the last decade of modernism's end, its collapse, its upheaval, its death. Whatever the favored metaphor, the message was the same - modern architecture's time was over.

In many ways, of course, it is. Modernism in its various forms will never again, at least in our time, hold sway over the creative impulses of the age as it did for the first six decades of this century. But if the last few years have shown us anything, it is that modernism has not so much died as been transformed, and in a different guise continues to occupy a position in contemporary architecture that is not so far from the mainstream. Modernist ideology does not have the meaning it once did, and modern buildings do not take on the same form, but a resurgent modernism appears to be edging back toward the center of the architectural

There are many indications of this, and they go beyond the continued activity of architects such as I.M. Pei, Edward Larrabee Barnes and Richard Meier, eminent practitioners who have long worked in the modernist idiom and went on doing so even as the ideological ground beneath them began to shift. More important than is the fact that some of the better younger architects, such as Steven Holl, Bernard Tschumi, Tod Williams and George Ranalli, have chosen to eschew the return to historical interpretation that has become so common, Instead of being post-modern, these architects try in their work to expand the modernist vocabu-

lary.

The impulse toward a resurgence of modernist sentiment will coalesce, surely, around the exhibition the Museum of Modern Art has planned for February to mark the centennial of the birth of Ludwig Mies van der Rohe. It will be a major event, promised as the most complete retrospective of this mod-ernist master's work ever mounted, and it has already stimulated several books on the great International Style architect; the effect of all of this will certainly be to restore Mies, whose significance has been obscured not a little in recent years, to the forefront of the architectural consciousness.

Nearly as important, certainly, is the im-

mense outpouring of opposition to the Whit-ney Museum's plan to alter and obscure portions of its Marcel Breuer-designed building —which is nothing if not a modernist monument — with an altogether different, post-modernist addition by Michael Graves. This anti-Graves effort has reached an almost hysterical pitch, and its tone has been that of a passionate defense of modern architecture as represented by the original

There has been no such outcry over the Guggenheim Museum's plan to alter and expand its Frank Lloyd Wright building. and it is hard not to wonder if one reason for this is that the Guggenheim's architect, the firm of Gwathmey Siegel & Associates, has proposed not a post-modern but a modernist addition. It is not Wright's own brand of modernism — it is more along the lines of the International Style rendered in tile — but it is a modernist work.

But if modernism is back - and one should repeat that it never wholly left us, whatever the sentiments of some critics - it now takes a form not at all like the one it possessed before. The current wave of interest in modernism has none of the moral force of the original modernist revolution, none of the certainty that this would be a style that would transform the world. Neo-modernism, if we can call it that, is aesthetic, not ethical; its interests are in celebrating the look, not the meaning, of modernism.

Orthodox modernism was a style of pris-

tine, cool, austere buildings, its extraordinary reserve exemplified in the glass boxes and flat-roofed houses of the postwar era. In its greatest examples it is stunningly beautiful, but it is the beauty of spareness, not of excess. The neo-modernism we are beginning to see is less direct; we might even call it a kind of baroque modernism, full of complex surfaces and intricate spaces that use the design vocabulary of the modern movement, but to much more mannerist ends. The nitimate neo-modernist work in a sense,

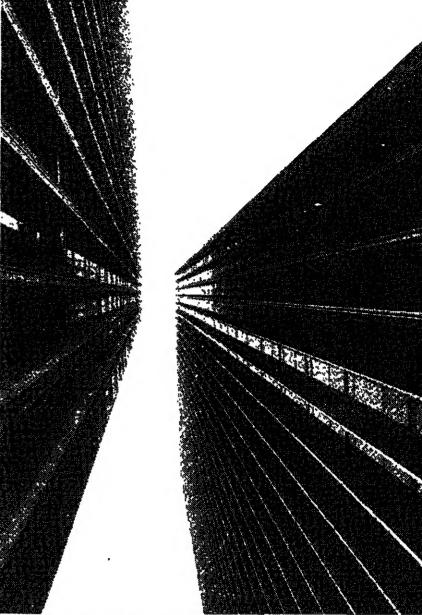
Parc de la Villette in Paris, in which little modern structures become fantasy build-

Orthodox modernism, as conceived in Europe in the first two decades of this century, was utopian; its dream was a social one as much as an aesthetic one. It wanted to break away from history, not embrace it. Its open physical form was seen as symbolizing not only new technological possibilities but the openness of a new, egalitarian society. The modern movement was conceived in reaction to bourgeois culture, but it sought not so much to rise above that culture as to change

The great irony of the modern movement is that it achieved its presence throughout the world not by acceptance of its utopian ideology but by rejection of it, for it was not the moral imperative of modernism that made it the nearly universal commercial architectural style after World War II; rather, it was the style's ability to be replicated cheaply and rapidly, and the appeal of its In art, second-rate imitations are irrele-vant; in architecture they have a pernicious importance, for they shape the world around us, often more fully than do the great works. And the failure of the modernist vernacular was surely modernism's greatest failure in architecture, for it was this - the wretchedness of places like Third Avenue in New York and Paris's La Défense - that made modern architecture seem not merely exhausted but worthless.

By the late 1960s an architecture of reaction to modernism had begun. Robert Ven-turi, Charles Moore, Philip Johnson and Robert A.M. Stern, to name but a few postmodern practitioners, within a few years established a pattern of significant architecture based on a rejection of many of the visual trademarks of modernism. By the time Jencks wrote of the death of modernism in 1977, there really did not seem to be much vital life left within the modernist idiom.

But most post-modernist architects and critics assumed that the ideology of modernism and its aesthetic were inevitably intertwined, and that it would all disappear at



Paris's La Défense: Hastening the "death" of modernism.

austere forms to the rapidly growing corpo-ration. By the mid-1950s the most common modernist buildings were office towers and suburban office parks.

A parallel, but hardly identical, phenomenon occurred in the visual arts, where the heroic works of Abstract Expressionism, the equivalent in painting of the great modernist masterworks in architecture, by the late 1970s seemed more and more to be pieces of art history. Here, too, the sense that these works were radical was becoming more difficult to sustain, and much current work, particularly by younger painters, took on a much less abstract form.

It is not surprising, then, that in architecture as well as in art the most restless minds began to look elsewhere, away from modernism. In architecture the crisis of modernism was far more serious than in art, for the body of modern architecture consisted not merely of great masterworks that seemed to be slipping into history, but also of a dismal landscape filled with mediocre, crude structures

once, when in fact the ideology and the sesthetic had long since parted company. The moral force of modernism had ebbed; what was left was the aesthetic, stripped of its ideological baggage.

And that aesthetic, operating on its own. continued to be a vocabulary within which buildings were made, albeit in a kind of ideological vacuum. That is where it is today: More a pure aesthetic than an ideology, it nonetheless continues to yield significant architecture. The work of such architects as Frank Gehry, Charles Gwathmey and Robert Siegel, Richard Meier, Mario Botta and Cesar Pelli, among others, is surely a quest into aesthetic issues that are modernist in

nature - surface, space and abstract form. The neo-modernism of the mid-1980s does not look like the modernism of an earlier generation. Consistent with its interest in aesthetic matters over social meaning, it is more mannered, more complex visually than most earlier modernism: Meier's work is sufficient testament to that. It is also sleeker, for it tends, especially in the hands Continued on page 7

A New Bohemia in Manhattan

by Maureen Dowd

EW YORK - Ann Magnuson sits on a worn couch in her East Village apartment, rummaging in the junkyard of American culture. She talks, with affectionate mockery, about icons and totems and slogans, past and present. Her allusions spill out like the contents of some crazed time capsule — Steve and Eydie, "The Beverly Hillbillies," Patty Hearst, Gidget, TV evangelists, Lawrence Welk, Jim Morrison and the Doors, Chicken McNuepets, high-fiber diets, midstate pork princesses, Mantovani, Mr. Spock, "Beyond the Valley of the Dolls."

Magnuson, 28, conjures up these spirits in her satirical skits for downtown chibs such as Area, Danceteria and the Pyramid. Her characters include Mrs. Rambo, who shoots her way through Bloomingdale's to save Nancy Reagan from getting a New Wave

makeup job at the Yves St. Laurent counter. In the past, Ann Magnuson, who had a bit part in the movie "Desperately Seeking Su-san," would have been described as an aspiring actress and her territory would have been called the bohemian part of town. Now she is a performance artist with a cult following and the area where she lives and works is

simply called downtown. She is at the center of the vivid New York arts community that has captured international attention spinning what has come to be known as "the downtown style." The artists cannibalize high art and the mass culture of the last three decades - television. suburbia, pornography, Saturday morning

cartoons, comic books, Hollywood gossip magazines, spirituality, science fiction, hor-ror movies, grocery lists, top-40 lists. "It's everything turned inside of itself -

it's sensory overload," Magnuson said. "It's a postmodern conglomeration of all styles." You steal everything." The community tends to hug the edges of Manhattan island and carefully avoids that older artists' haunt, Greenwich Village. While past bohemians were rebels, with con-

tempt for the middle class and the mercantile culture, many of the current breed share the same values as the yuppies uptown.

This is a blue-chip bohemia where artists talk tax shelters more than politics, where American Express Gold Cards are more em-

blematic than garrets. "It's not chic to be a starving artist any more," said Joe Dolce, a writer and publicist for the nightclub Area. "It's more chic to be making millions. Bohemia meets David

Despite its old-fashioned aroma, the word "bohemia" offers a valuable context in considering New York's art scene. Historic comparisons with other fabled countercultures can help make sense of downtown's heady, kaleidoscopic imagery and values.

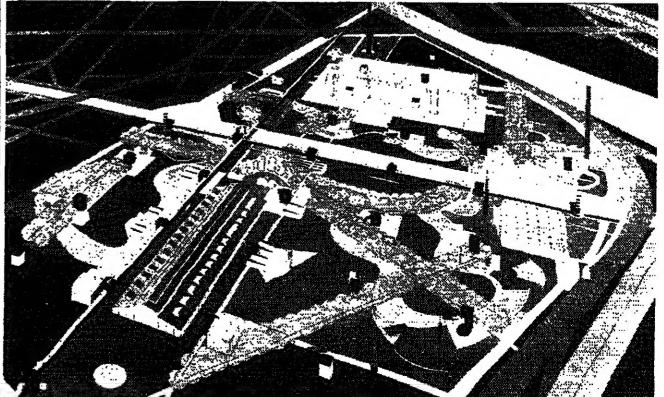
Bohemias such as Montmartre, Montparnasse and, more recently, St. Germain-des-Pres in Paris: the area north of the Chelsea Embankment in London: Schwabing in Munich; North Beach in San Francisco; and Greenwich Village in New York have been havens where artists and their hangers-on lived, worked and gave each other support --

ans was for ideas. There was always much argument in these places about aesthetics, much talk of politics and social change. The political bias of most of the artists, until recently, was to the left and away from the establishment, Most early bohemians argued that art itself was the result of the feelings that arose naturally in common folk. That idea, however, like many that surfaced in bohemia, was challenged almost from the beginning. The poet Baudelaire, a bohemian who hated bohemia, argued that art was artifice, that it did not arise from life but that the proper life should be art. Oscar Wilde, some years later, concurred.

Robert Motherwell, one of the founders of the Abstract Expressionist movement, re-calls that, when he was living in Greenwich Village in the 1940s, art was regarded as a spiritual quest. "The material options for modernist artists in the 1940s were much more limited than they are for artists today," he said. "Due to the low standing then of American modernist artists, rarely did such artists expect to make money at all. I naively used to think it was immoral to know a critic or a museum director."

Bohemia also acted as a precursor of taste and change in standards in art and behavior. It usually took at least a generation for such change to be discovered and accepted by the

society at large.
New York's downtown art community, viewed in the context of bohemias of the past, certainly displays aspects similar to most of them. Like the artistic and nightclub Continued on page 6



Bernard Tschumi's neo-modernist plan for the Parc de la Villette in Paris.

TRAVEL

A New Bohemia Continued from page 5

society of Berlin during the years of the Weimar Republic, downtown believes in freedom of expression and pleasure. The place looks and sounds like "Swinging London" of the 1960s, when young people up and down the King's Road in Chelsea lived for rock and dressed up in the outlandish costumes of Carnaby Street.

New York's current bohemia differs from its predecessors, however, because its attitude toward money and politics has changed drastically. The idea of the poor, struggling artist has been rejected, as has the idea of the affinity between art and the common man. Moreover, the attitude of the rest of society toward bohemia has changed. People are no longer shocked by it: they're often titillated and desperately seeking its style.

Just as bohemians have grown more like vuppies, so a credit-card culture dizzy with consumption has grown eager for the prod-uct of bohemia. "What is very far out in September is totally embraced by the following spring," said Hilton Kramer, editor of The New Criterion.

Partly, this is because the imagery of this arts scene is easier for the average person to understand — paintings of Fred Flintstone, silk-screens of Kraft grape-jelly jars, poems about Ozzie Nelson, performance art featur-ing live versions of "The Dating Game." In any case, there is, suddenly, a great appetite for downtown New York's style, in humor, fashion, film, writing, art and music.

Amos Poe, a New York filmmaker, recalls

that several years ago he sought to make a movie of downtown vignettes and received little response. Now a lot of producers are calling up and saying. When are you going to do that downtown thing? Downtown has become a myth, something exotic."

Pilar Limosner, 30, a fashion designer with a shop on gritty Avenue A in the East Village, said she could barely hang up one of her new creations, such as her Mrs. Rambo camouflage cocktail outfit (inspired by her friend Magnuson), before "the buyers from Macy's are down here scrounging for it."

The fascination has been fanned by the success of three movies set downtown, made by directors who live there: Susan Seidelman's "Desperately Seeking Susan," Jim Jarmusch's "Stranger Than Paradise" and Martin Scorsese's "After Hours"; by the popularity of "Bright Lights, Big City," ' the Jay McInemey novel set amid chic downtown clubs and restaurants; by the influence in rock of Talking Heads and in music and fashion of Madonna and Cyndi Lauper, all of whom got their start downtown; and by the art explosion in the East Village that has given young artists who were unknown a few years ago the sort of celebrity and wealth previously reserved for rock stars.

The satire of icons and cliches that defines the downtown style has been called nihilistic nostalgia and après-garde. The classic and the kitschy, the serious and the shallow are yoked, provoking greater confusion than ever about the distinctions between art and decoration, art and entertainment.

"I used to wonder what young artists would turn out like who grew up with Andy Warhol's pictures on the wall as acceptable art and thousands and thousands of television images stored in their minds," said Henry Geldzahler, a critic and former curator of 20th-century art at the Metropolitan Museum. "The result is the East Village. Their art is not just precious things that change hands at high prices. It's more art as blood that courses through our veins. It's a way of living, a way of being. . . . What looks to us to be glitzy and vulgar is to them, I'm afraid, quite natural. It's what clothes looked like when they were kids, what comics looked like, what MTV looks like. The materials that made up their world were not wood and oil and paint and all those won-

derful cranky things we used to like."
Two of Ann Magnuson's closest friends are Kenny Scharf and Keith Haring, who have become art stars downtown, with waiting lists for their work and annual salaries easily in the six-figure range. Scharf. 27, draws colorful landscapes, many inspired by

the 1960s television cartoons "The Jetsons" and "The Flintstones." Haring, 27, first known for his subway art, does graffiti-esque drawings featuring his trademark doodles of

a crawling baby and a barking dog.

Haring is opening a boutique in SoHo in
January, the Pop Shop, to sell his art on shoelaces, wallpaper, T-shirts, radios and patches — a sort of Laura Ashley of the Neo. "Some of us have finally gotten to the point where we don't feel we have to suffer what René Ricard called the Van Gogh syndrome,' where, if you're an artist, people don't like you to make money until you're dead," Haring said, sitting at a desk with a Mickey Mouse telephone at his elbow.

Another member of the crowd is Gracie Mansion, 38, who legally changed her name from Joanne Mayhew Young to that of the residence of the mayor of New York "just for the heck of it." Her trend-setting gallery on Avenue A in the East Village looks more like a fun house than a lucrative dealership. Down the street, the Batislavia boutique,

owned by Pilar Limosner and Carmel Johnson, features a vest covered with National Football League labels and a skirt covered with the Budweiser logo (not a set).

Because it often appears that downtown, to paraphrase Lauper, just wants to have the young artists are often called on to explain why a product that looks like fun, and bohemians who have fun, should be taken seriously.

Scharf addressed the sensitive issue of fun recently in Art News magazine. "The whole thing about fun — I like to have fun," he said. "I think everyone wants to have fun. I think that having fun is being happy. I know it's not all fun, but maybe fun helps with the bad. I mean, you definitely cannot have too much fun. O.K., it's like I want to have fun when I'm painting. And I want people to have fun looking at the paintings. When I think, what should I do next? I think: more, newer, better, nower, funner."

Denizens of downtown subscribe to the Oscar Wilde premise that "one should either be a work of art or wear a work of art." The downtown look is a sort of postpunk, neo-New Wave jumble in cascading decades, ranging from Victorian morning coats to Marilyn Monroe sundresses to bikers' outfits. A couple enters the Pyramid Club on Avenue A with chains of naked baby dolls dangling from the belts of their jeans. A man shows up at Area wearing a dinner jacket with fashion magazine covers glued over every inch of material.

Where there have been artists' colonies there have been fabled watering holes. In the 1850s, Baudelaire, Dumas fils and Henri Murger gathered at the Brasserie des Martyrs, a café on the edge of Montmartre. In an unfashionable slum south of Washington Square before World War I, Eugene O'Neill, John Reed and others sat around a seedy saloon called the Golden Swan, which they rechristened "the Hell Hole" and which became the main source of material for O'Neill's "The Iceman Cometh." The grubby Cedar Street Tavern on University Place in Greenwich Village became the bangout for Abstractionists such as Jackson Pollock, Franz Kline and Willem de Kooning in the 1950s, and later drew the beat poets Allen Ginsberg, Jack Kerouac and Gregory Corso.

Now the top artists gather at glittering nightclubs. The nature of bars suits the increased collaboration among artists in the 1980s. Clubs have become art galleries and experimental theaters and fashion runways. They host book parties, photo exhibits and Continued on page 7

Boston's Public Garden, with its celebrated swan boats.

Museum Season in Boston

by Fox Butterfield

OSTON - It is museum season here, with a lifetime of paintings by Renoir on display at the Museum of Fine Arts and the opening of the critically celebrated Sackler Museum at Harvard University in Cambridge.

The Renoir show, through Jan. 5, is making its only U.S. stop in Boston; it drew record-breaking crowds in Paris and Lon-don. Aiready about half the 450,000 tickets have been sold.

The Sackler Museum, designed by the British architect James Stirling, has been hailed by Philip Johnson as "the clearest, simplest, and to my mind the best museum I have seen to date." Its main stair, rising dramatically through six stories in a straight line, has been praised as a daring and brilliant device. The building has also been criticized for a dreary exterior.

The Fogg, Sackler and Busch-Reisinger museums (this third Harvard museum is devoted to German art) are jointly exhibiting, through Jan. 5, "Modern Art at Harvard."

Boston's historic downtown area is very compact, largely dating from the 17th, 18th and 19th centuries; hence most sightseeing tours can easily be made by foot. Perhaps the best place to begin is the observatory atop New England's tallest building, the John Hancock Tower in Copley Square, open from 9 A.M. (weekends from 10 A.M.) to 11 P.M. The view is spectacular - as far as the White Mountains of New Hampshire on a clear day.

The Freedom Trail, a three-mile tour of 16 historic sites connected by red lines in the sidewalk, makes a delightful walk if the weather is not too cold. Maps are available from the Boston National Historical Park Visitors Center at 15 State Street (tel. 617-223-0058).

A good place to begin is Charles Bul-finch's gold-domed State House atop Bea-con Hill. Then walk into the North End (an Italian neighborhood with Italian restaurants lining Hanover Street) to Paul Revere's house. Built in 1680, it is the oldest building in Boston.

The trail ends up at the Charlestown Navy Yard and the U.S.S. Constitution — "Old Ironsides," a 44-gun frigate lannched in 1797 and undefeated in 42 hartles. It is the most popular tourist attraction in Boston, and deservedly so: The ship's cramped decks, rope hammocks, tall masts and rows of cannons offer a glimpse of how sailors lived in another century.

Although it takes a little more effort, one of the most rewarding experiences in Boston,

at least for anyone who lived through the 1960s, is a visit to the John F. Kennedy Library (617-929-4567), at Columbia Point on the harbor just south of the city. Take the Southeast Expressway and get off at Exit 17, then follow the signs past The Boston Globe and the Boston campus of the University of

The library-museum is housed in a soaring marble and glass edifice designed by LM. Pei. It offers an exhibition of Kennedy family pictures as well as a moving 30-minute film on President Kennedy's life.

Among musical events, the Boston Ballet will perform "The Nutcracker" Dec. 5-29 at the Wang Center for the Performing Arts, 270 Tremont Street (617-542-3600). Tickets are \$13 to \$23. The ballet's new artistic director, Bruce Marks, fresh from his success building up Ballet West in Salt Lake City, said he hoped to work a similar transformation on the Boston corps. Feb. 5-9, Marks will offer a choreographer's festival featuring the world premiere of a new work by Mark Morris. Tickets will be \$15,50 to \$28,50.

In Cambridge, the American Repertory Theater at 64 Brattle Street (617-547-8300) seems to have overcome Yankee Puritanical aversion to the theater and, under Robert Brustein, found a home for itself near Harvard Square, It is now offering "The Changeling" by Thomas Middleton; the world premiere of "The Juniper Tree," an opera by Philip Glass and Robert Moran, starts Friday in previews. Tickets are \$11 to \$24.

Boston does not rival New York or San Francisco in the quality of its restaurants, but the revolution in American culinary standards has struck here, with estimable new places opening almost every month, it seems. Among the best is Restaurant Jasper (617-523-1126) at 240 Commerical Street on the waterfront in the North End. Handsomely appointed with Art Deco fixtures, Jasper's serves an excellent warm duck salad with spiced pecans. The loin of lamb, charred on the outside with cracked peppercorns and a moist rosy red inside, is a popular choice. The sumptious cheesecake is made with goat cheese and fresh raspberries.

The Marquis de Lafavette in the new Lafayette Hotel (617-451-2600), owned by Swissair, has rapidly gained adherents. The managers of the hotel (on the edge of what Bostonians call the Combat Zone, a dreary strip of bars and adult bookstores) bired Louis Outhier, who runs L'Ossis, a Michelin three-star restaurant in La Napoule-Plage in the south of France, Mr. Outhier designed the Marquis de Lafayette from tableware to menu, and sent over several of his disciples to staff the kitchen.

A reliable favorite is Marson Robert (618. 227-3370), inside Old City Hall, the 1865 Second Empire structure where Mayor James Michael Curicy had his has harmh The restaurant overlooks the King's Chine Burying Ground, the oldest cemetry in town.) Under the guidance of its chel and owner, Lucien Robert, the mean changes less rapidly than at some other feshionable.

Foods (the easiest to find for out of is in the Park Plaza Hotel at 56 Park Plaza 617-426-4444). The fish chowden is a heavy brew, and the sole, scrod, builded and sword, fish are always fresh. The data-back is wait-ing in line; no reservations are accepted. A meal for two will run \$30 to \$50, depending

meal for two will run \$30 to \$50, depending on choice of beverage.

Thanks to the economic region of Boston and an enormous boom in dominous construction, the number of bod hotel women in the city has more them doubled in the past three years, relieving a chrome rhostoge.

The Ritz-Carton (677-36-5769), overlooking the Boston Boblio Garden, remains the elegant downger of the cry's hostelries. Rates are \$175 to \$225 for a double. In the financial district. Ass. Figure 3. Meridien

financial district. Air France's Méridien (617-451-1900) is a language fine pean-nyle hotel in the renovated leadern! Reserve Bank

Square complex (617-864-1200) near the Kennedy School of Gostoment in Cankennedy School of Consentances in Cambridge offers first class second additions right in Harvard Square and smoon numerous shops and restaurator floodles \$145 to \$185. For somewhat less explaines quarters, the Park Plaza (617-426-2008) is a good alternative; doubles \$105-65329.

Most hotels offer specialistic lend packages during the fall and states.

Museum of Fine Air All Amaingion Avenue. Renoir tickets (\$1,500), a surcharge of \$1.75) may be reserved by silling Teletron (800-382-8080) or, in Souther, 617-720-3434. Fogg Art Museum, 32 Quincy Street, across from the Sockler, Busch-Reitings Museum, 29 Kirkland Street. All open Museum, 29 Kirkland Street. All open Museum, 29 Kirkland Street. All open Museum, 20 A.M. to 5 P.M., Sillings 1-5 P.M. Admission \$3, under 18 froe.

U.S.S. Constitution, Charlestown Navy Yard, 9:30 A.M. to 3:45 P.M. Admission free. Kennedy Library, Calibrillo Point, 9 A.M.

AUSTRIA

VIENNA, Konzerthaus (tel: 72.12.11). CONCERTS - Dec. 1: Vienna Philharmonic Orchestra, Miguel Gomez Martinez conductor, Jose Francesco Alonso piano (Rodrigo, Turina), Vienna Chamber Orchestra, Philippe Entremon conductor, Ola Rudner violin (Haydn, Mo-

Dec. 2: Alban Berg Quartet (Bartok, Dvorak).

zart).

Dec. 3 and 4: The Chamber Orchestra of Europe, Murray Perahia conductor/piano (Bach, Mozart). Dec. 9: Vienna Symphony Orches-tra, Semyon Bychkov conductor. Andrea Lucchesini piano (Chopin,

Dec. 10: Artis Quartet (Beethoven, Schubert).

Gabriele Sima soprano (Mozart). Dec. 17: Haydn Trio, Wolfgang Schulz flute (Haydn, Mozart). senberg piano (Brahms, Mozart). Dec. 19: Vienna Chamber Orchesris Adam piano (Janacek, Mozart), Dec. 20: Vienna Symphony Orchestra Horst Stein conductor. Gottfried Hornik baritone (Handel, Stravinsky). Dec. 21 and 22: Vienna Chamber Orchestra, Herbert Prikopa con-

Madonna's downtown style in "Desperately Seeking Susan."

ductor (Schubert). Musikverein (tel: 65.81.90). CONCERTS - Dec. 1: Vienna Philharmonic Orchestra, Christoph

von Dohnanyi conductor (Berg, Dyorak). Dec. 2: Tonkünstler Orchestra. Walter Veigl conductor, Kimiko Nemi piano (Bach, Rubin).

Dec. 4: Küchl Quartett (Bach, Dec. 14: ORF Symphony Orchestra, Heinrich Hollreiser conductor.

Dec. 6 and 7: Tokünstler Orchestra, Heinrich Hollreiser conductor.

WEEKEND

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Club Méditerranee

Dec. 18: Hagen Quartet, Oleg Maitra. Günther Theuring conductor (Bach). Dec. 8: Arnold Schönberg Choir. tra, Johannes Prinz conductor, Do-Nikolaus Harnoncourt conductor (Handel)

> Dec. 11: Haydn Sinfonietta, Manfred Huss conductor (Rossi-RECITAL - Dec. 13: Alexander Jenner piano (Debussy, Jelinek). Dec. 17: Krystian Zimerman piano

> (Bach, Chopin). Dec. 20 and 22: Brigitte Fassbaender soprano. Irwin Gage piano (Liszt, Mahler).
>
> Staatsoper (tel: 53240).
>
> BALLET — Dec. 3: "Daphnis and Chloe" (Fokine, Ravel). "Firebird"

> (Fokine, Stravinsky). Dec. 13, 19, 23: "Vienna Waltzes" (Balanchine, J. & R. Strauss), "Die Puppenfee" (Hassreiter, Bayer). OPERA — Dec. 2: "Die Walküre"

(R. Wagner). Dec. 5 and 9: "La Bohême" (Pucci-Dec. 6, 20, 28: "Die Zauberflöte,"

Dec. 7 and 11: "Il Trovatore" (Ver-Dec. 8: "Fidelio" (Beethoven). Dec. 12: "Jenufa" (Janacek). Dec. 14 and 30: "Salome" (R. Strauss).

Dec. 16: "Madame Butterfly" (Puccini). Dec. 17 and 21: "Ariadne auf Naxos" (R. Strauss). Dec. 18: "The Barber of Seville" Dec. 25 and 29: "Le nozze di Fi-

garo" (Mozart). Volksoper (tel: 53240). MUSICAL — Dec. 7, 10, 16, 20: "My Fair Lady" (Lerner, Loewe), OPERA — Dec. 1, 6, 8, 14, 19, 21, 23. 26. 28: "Hansel und Gretel" (Humperdinck). Dec. 4: "Der Wildschütz" (Lortz-

BELGIUM

ing).

BRUSSELS, Palais des Beaux Arts rel: 512.50,45). EXHIBITION — To Dec. 22: Spanish Splenders and Belgian Villages, 1500-1700." Musées Royaux des Beaux-Arts de Belgique (tel: 513.55.46). EXHIBITION — To Dec. 22: "Goya."

toire (tel: 733.96.10). EXHIBITION — To Dec. 22: "Los BRAZIL

SAO PAULO, 18th Biennial Celebration (tel: 572.77.22). EXHIBITIONS — To Dec. 15:

To Dec. 15 "Modern Classics" (Portinari, Segall, Malfatti). To Dec. 15: "The Apprentice Tourist: Photos of the Amazon Region by Maureen Bisilliat and Mario de

"Buddhism: Art and Faith."

Hayward Gallery (tel: 928.57.08). EXHIBITIONS — To Feb. 16: Torres-Garcia: Grid-Pattern-Sign," "Homage to Barcelona"
National Theatre (tel: 633.08.80).

ENGLAND

LONDON, Barbican Centre (tel: 638.41.41). CONCERTS — London Symphony Orchestra - Dec. 3: Lukas Foss conductor/piano (Ives Mozart). Dec. 4: Brian Wright conductor, Manoug Parikian violin (Beethoven, Weber). Dec. 14: Raffaello Monterosso

Jan Latham-Koenig conductor, Stephen Hough piano (Ravel,

chestra, John Lubbock conductor (Berio, R. Strauss), City of London Sinfonia, Richard Hickox conductor (Poulenc, Vivaldi).
Dec. 8: English Chamber Orches- MONTPELLIER, Opera (tel: tra, José-Luis Garcia conductor-

/violin (Bach, Haydn). Dec. 9: National Westminster Choir, London Chamber Orchestra, Ian Humphris conductor (Handel).

Dec. 10: London Concert Orchestra, Robert Ziegler conductor, John Alley piano, Ian Watson piano (Mozart, Offenbach). Dec. 15: BBC Concert Orche James Galway conductor/flute, BBC Singers (Humperdinck, Mozart).

Dec. 20 and 22: BBC Symphony vensky conductor (Prokofiev). Dec. 26: Royal Philharmonic Orchestra, Norman Del Mar conductor, Yehudi Menuhin violin (Becthoven).

chestra, Barry Wordsworth con- (tel:42.72.21.13). sini, Tchaikovsky).

To Jan. 26: "Matthew Smith," Toki: Tradition in Japan Today," Nibonea. MUSICAL - Dec. 30: "The Pirates of Penzance" (Gilbert & Sulli-THEATER - Dec. 12-14, 16-21,

D'encre," Victor Hugo's manuscripts and drawings.

Salle Gaveau (tel: 45.63.20.30). ●British Museum (tel: 636.15.55). EXHIBITION — To Jan. 1986: RECITAL — Dec. 3: Daniel Adni piano (Brahms, Schubert).

•Salle Pleyel (tel: 42.33.72.89). CONCERTS - Dec. 2 and 9: Cologne Orchestra, K. Nagano conductor (Beethoven, Brahms). Dec. 5, 6, 7: Munich Philharmonic THEATER - Dec. 10, 11, 21, 23, Orchestra, C. Celibaidache con-26-28: "Love for Love" (Conductor (Bruckner, Ravel). Théâtre Musical de Paris (tel: Dec. 16: Berlin Radio Symphony Dec. 12-14, 16, 30: "Mrs. Warren's

JAZZ MUSICAL - To Dec. 19: ductor (Ives, Mahler). "Black and Blue" (Segovia/Orez-20li). Tour Montparnasse (tel: 42.72.93.41).

EXHIBITION — To Jan. 5: "Four zart, Schubert).
Centuries of Ballet in Paris." Dec. 20: Alfred Brendel piano •Wally Findlay Gallery (Haydn, Schubert). (42.25.70.74).

GERMANY

BERLIN, Deutsche Oper (tel: Dec. 7: "Die Zauberflöte" (Mo-341.44.49). BALLET - Dec. 1 and 13: "Les Sylphides" (Fokine, Chopin). Dec. 22, 26, 27: "The Nuteracker"

dame Butterfly" (Puccini). Dec. 6, 8, 12, 15, 18, 30: "Hansel" and Gretel" (Hamperdinck). Dec. 7 and 14: "Tristan und Isolde" (Wagner). Dec. 10: "I Barbiere di Siviglia" Dec. 16: "Salome" (R. Strauss)." Dec. 17: "Tosca" (Puccini).

merman" (Lortzing). Dec. 31: "Orpheus in the Underworld" (Offenbach).

Dec. 15: Hans Zanotelli conductor, Shoshana Rudiakov piano (Chopin, Rossini). Dec. 25: Thomas Christian David

conductor, Emiko Kumagai Fumihiko piano (Mozart). Dec. 26: Emmanuel Krivine conductor, Michel Dalberto piano (Beethoven, Schubert). Dec. 27: Borislav Iwanov conduc-

tor (Beethoven). Dec. 3: Berlin Baroque Orchestra, Konrad Latte conductor (Vivaldi). Dec. 11: Bamberg Symphony Or-chestra, Horst Stein conductor (Dyorak, Schumann).

Orchestra, Riccardo Chailly con-Dec. 23: Berlin Concert Choir, Ritz. Weisse conductor (Bach). RECITALS — Dec. 4: Jorge Bolet piano (Chopin, Schumann). Dec. 5: Walter Klien piano (Mo-

EXHIBITIÓN — To Dec. 17: COLOGNE, Oper der Stadt (tel: "André Bourrié." OPERA -Dec. 1, 4, 6, 12, 13, 18, 21: "Hansel und Gretel" (Humperdinck). Dec. 5 and 14: "Madame Butterfly" (Puccini).

> Dec. 15, 17, 23, 25: "Zar und Zimmermann" (Lortzing). Dec. 22, 26, 29: "Un Ballo in Maschera" (Verdi).

> > ITALY

BOLOGNA, Teatro Comunale (tel: 52.99:47). OPERA - Dec. 3, 5, 7, 10, 12, 15, 17: "Der Freischütz" (Weber). MILAN, Padighone d'Arte Contemporanea (tel: 78.46.88 0. EXHIBITIONS — To Jan. 13: "Gina Pane: Partitions," "Richard Long - Salvatore Scarpitta."

JAPAN

TOKYO, Bunka Kaikan (tel; 828.21.11).. CONCERT - Dec. 5: Tokyo Metroplitan Symphony Orchestra, Jean Fournet conductor, Yo Yo Ma cello (Dvorak, Mendelssohn). •Idemitsu Gallery (tel: 213,31.11). EXHIBITION - To Dec. 22: "The World of Rim-Pa School." Matsuoka Museum (tel: EXHIBITION - To Dec. 26:

At any of the above restaurants, dinner for wo with wine will be about \$100 For seafood, the most popular attraction s one of the three boardes of Legal Sea

building; \$170 to \$190 for a double.

The new Charles Hotel in the Charles

Kennedy Library, Collabbia Point, 9 A.M. to 5 P.M. Admission F. St.

O 1985 The Mark Tork Times

Sentory Museum of Art (tel: 470.10.73).

"300th Anniversary of Bach's Birth." Tobacco and Salt Museum (tel: 476.20.41). EXHIBITION — To Dec. 22. 'Ancient Mexico: History and Civilization in Michoscan.

EXHIBITION - To Dec. 15:

Yamatane Museum (tel: 669.76.43). EXHIBITION - To Dec. 25: "Japanese Paintings."

MONACO

MONTE-CARLO, Opera de Monte-Carlo (tel: 50.76.54). BALLET — Dec. 21, 22, 24: Theme and Variations" (Balanchine, Tchikovsky), "L'Apprenti Sorcier" (Lacotte, Dukas), "Te Deum" (Lacotte, Bizet). Dec. -22 and 30: "Jours Tranmiles" (D'At, Canteloube), "Stept After Dawn" (Haigen, Mendels-sohn), "Life Circles" (Ammani

Dec. 23, 25, 28: "24 Heures de la Vie d'Une Femme" (Lacotte, Ni quet). Dec. 27, 29, 31: "Pas de Six de l' Vivandiere" (St. Leon, Pugni), "Gi

SCOTLAND

selle" (Lacotte, Adam),

EDINBURGH, National Galler (tel: 556.89.21) EXHIBITIONS - To Dec. 24 "Netherlandish Drawings." To Jan. 5: "The Christmas Story. National Gallery of Modern Ar (tel: 556.89.21). EXHIBITION — To Jan. 5: "Bell Uitz Prints 1920-1923."

UNITED STATES

NEW YORK, Metropolitan Muse um of Art (tel: 535.77.10). EXHIBITION - Jan. 5: "India!" •Museum of Modern As (tel:708,94.00) EXHIBITONS - To Dec. 3 New Photography" (Berman Mendoza, Ross, Spano). To Jan. 7: "Contrasts of Form: Geometric Abstract Art 1910 1980." SAN FRANSISCO, Museum (

Modern (tel: 863.88.00). EXHIBITION — Dec. 5-Feb. 5. "Elmer Bischoff 1947-1985." WASHINGTON D.C., National Portrait Gallery (tel: 357.27.90). EXHIBITIONS - To Feb. ! Women on Time" To April 13: "Private Lives of Pul" lic Figures: The Nineteenth Centi ry Family Print"

WEEKEND appears every

Friday For information call Dominique Bouvet in Paris on 47.47.12.65 or your local IHT representative (List in Classified Section)



DECEMBER CALENDAR

"Contemporary Art" (Borofsky, 23, 26-28: "As You Like It" Dokoupil, Eckell, Duarte, Senise). (Shakespeare).

conductor (Bellini). Dec. 31: John Georgiadis conductor/violin, (J. Strauss). Dec. 1: Philharmonia Orchestra,

Tchaikovsky). Dec. 6: Guildhall Symphony Or-

Dec. 27: Royal Philharmonic Or- • Musée

Dec. 29: Camerata Lysy, Alberto Lysy conductor/violin, Yehudi Menuhin violin ((Bach, Vivaldi). EXHIBITIONS - To Dec. 23 "Miracles in Carved Ivory: Kodo Okuda."

let de France. OPERETTA - Dec. 24-27, 29-31: "Ciboulette" (de Flers, de Crois-PARIS, Centre Georges Pompidou (tel: 42.77.12.33). EXHIBITIONS — To Dec. 16: "Matta." To Jan. 1: "Klee et la Musique." •Maison de Victor Hugo (tel:

Profession (Shaw).

Maifi" (Webster).

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42.72.16.65).

Dec. 17-19: "The Duchess of

•Tate Gallery (tel: 821.13.13). EXHIBITIONS — To Dec. 8:

•Victoria and Albert Museum (tel:

EXHIBITIONS — To Feb. 2:

To Jan. 26: "Hats from India." To May 25: "British Waterco-

FRANCE

BALLET - Dec. 9: Le Jeune Bal-

Beatrix Potter: The V&A Collec-

"Scott Burton." To Jan. 10: "Kurt Schwitters."

EXHIBITION -To Jan. 31: "Victor Hugo's Drawings." Orchestra, Gennadi Rozhdest- Musée d'Art Moderne (tel: 47.23.61.27). EXHIBITIONS — To Jan. 5: "Vera Szekely," "Modern Masters from the Thyssen-Bornemisza Collection." Carnavalet ductor, Barry Douglas piano (Ros- EXHIBITION - To Jan. 5: "Eugène Bejot." 42.61.54.10).

> To Jan. 6: "La Gloire de Victor conductor (Bach, Mozart). Musee du Louvre (tel: ductor (Ravel, Weber). 42.60.39.26). Brun à Versailles." EXHIBITION - To Jan.5: "Soleil (Beethoven).

(Petipa, Tchaikovsky). OPERA - Dec. 4 and 11: "Ma Dec. 19: "Fidelio" (Beethoven). Dec. 21, 23, 25, 29: "Zar und Zim-

 Philharmonie (tel: 25488-0).
 CONCERTS — Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra - Dec. 7 and 8; Herbert von Karagan conductor (Debussy). Dec. 13: Gianhigi Gelmetti conductor (Brahms, Zemlinsky). Musee du Grand Palais (tel: Dec. 18 and 19: Seiji Ozawa conductor. Peter Serkin piano (Mo-EXHIBITIONS — To Dec. 16: zart, Tchaikovsky).

"Sir Joshua Reynolds: 1723-1792." Dec. 21 and 22: Yehudi Menuhin Dec. 30: Herber von Karajan con- 437.27.87). Berlin Symphony Orchestra -EXHIBITION - To Jan. 6: "Le Dec. 1 and 2: Hans Hilsdorf conductor (Bach). Musée du Petit Palais (tel: Dec. 6: Thoman Christian David conductor, Yorka Ikeya piano EXHIBITION - To Dec. 8: Vin-

Chinese Potteries."

National Museum of Western Art (tel: 828.51.31).

FOR FUN AND PROFIT

State-of-the-Art Travel: A Bargain Never Hurts

by Roger Collis

ETS face it: Ultimate state-of-the-art travel is having your own customized Learjet, limos at either end and a gaggle of vice presidents to executives still clawing their way up the corporate pyramid or those in business on their own, state-of-the-art means knowing how to cut corners in style.

It never hurts to drive a bargain, especially as value for money does not always depend in how much you pay. For example, it is possible to fly first class, or even Concorde, for little more than the cost of a businessor that Can Robert the Constitute where he constitute where he constitute where he constitute that he constitute has been been as the constitute of the cons class ticket, or to stay at the Ritz for about the same price as the Holiday Inn. On the other hand, there is no sense in going for economy if it's flexibility you need. A super-saver ticket can be costly if you must sud-

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The class of the land of the class of the cl saver nextet can be costly if you must sud-denly change itimerary.

For most people, getting there as comfort-ably and conveniently as possible is what counts. But state-of-the-art is knowing which airlines provide the best business-class service both in the air and on the ground; and it is knowing how to pace yourself by allowing for stopovers and weekend breaks, often at marginal expense. Part 1900 6100

often at marganism of the state of the state

 Check out your travel agent. A good business agent should provide a 24-hour computerized information and reservations service - but make sure it isn't biased to the agency's favorite airline. Does your agent give you a rebate on rurnover? (This could be from 2 to 6 percent, depending on the size of your business.) More important, do you get the benefit of bulk discounts for air tickets and botel rooms? A London-based agent who guarantees British Airways 300 return Concorde flights a year is able to offer them for "about the same as the business-class fare." A good agent knows the ins and outs of promotional fare offers and can juggle rates and travel sectors for the best possible deal. This can be done by manipulating "fare construction units," which means you can have an additional trip at no extra cost. For example, if you buy a round trip from London to Sydney, you can have a London-Stockholm round-trip ticket thrown in for use any time. Buying a round-the-world tick-et in London instead of New York can save you about \$1,200. Less orthodox is to buy a cross border ticket from which the agent

detaches the top coupon; for example, on an Amsterdam-London-New York flight you can depart from London but benefit from the much lower fare originating in Amster-dam. Most IATA agents can now offer you such a deal, although you have to be careful which airlines you choose. All agents should offer you a "bottom line" service demonstrating, on customized print-outs, how much money they are saving you.

 Check out your own deals. One way is to subscribe to the ABC or Official Airline Guides electronic editions for your personal computer. Unlike the usually biased airline booking systems, these give impartial information on fares and schedules and are a good way to keep travel agents on their toes.
Failing this, carry an ABC or OAG monthly
pocket guide with you on a trip. OAG is
possibly more comprehensive for North
America, while ABC has the edge in Europe. They are invaluable for last-minute rejigging of schedules, and also carry connections by regional airlines (such as Crossair between

jazz concerts. Clubs are a place to do busi-

ness, to make contacts.

"These people are ambitious and goal-

oriented and they want to make money and be successful," said Sieve Rubell, who runs the successful Palladium nightchib. "They're not content to sit around and talk about

politics. Nicaragua doesn't raise their interest. They talk about themselves."

Geldzahler as its art curator. The club com-

missioned top young artists to help decorate: Scharf designed a black-lit corridor with

floors covered in a rainbow of shag carpet

and walls swaddled in Day-Glo fake fur,

Haring painted a backdrop for the dance floor, Jean-Michel Basquiat did a mural over

one of the bars.
While the social scene is lively, it is, in

many ways, conventional. Reflecting the more conservative trend in the rest of soci-

ety, many artists say they are cutting back on drugs, alcohol, cigarettes and sex. "There's not much freedom of sex because of all the

diseases," said Rubell. The more conserva-tive tenor also flows from the fact that there

Poetry and new writing are blossoming

here, breathing new life into the 20-year-old Poetry Project at St. Mark's Church in the Bowery, which offers a continuous round of

sowery, which offers a continuous round of readings and workshops. Ginsberg, who lives nearby, comes to read, as do younger artists such as the poet Rene Ricard and the novelists Kathy Acker and David Leavit. Joel Lewis, published in the East Village Eye newspaper, penned "Homage to Ozzie Nelson":

are not many taboos to break any more.

an-Michel Basquiat did a mural over

ed with a whole new theme and artworks every six weeks. The Palladium took this style to the limit, hiring the critic Henry

Area is a disco-cum-art gallery, redecorat-

New Bohemia Continued from page 6

supported

Basel and Brussels, or Brymon Airways between Plymouth and Schiphol). Promotional, or discount fares, are also worth sorting out for yourself. The most innovative are British Caledonian's "Time Flyer" between Gatwick, Amsterdam and Frankfurt, which depends on the time of day you fly. Round trips between Garwick and Schiphol, for example, vary from £109 at morning peak time to £69 in the middle of the day. Restrictions are advance booking and a minimum of one night's stay, but not the usual Satur-day of APEX and PEX fares, which effec-

tively excludes their use for business travel. These days, hotel rooms are discounted in the same way as airline tickets. Several travel agents have formed consortia for obtaining bulk discounts for hotel rooms. For example, Woodside, a Boston-based consortium, offers corporate clients up to 50 percent off regular room rates in 8,000 hotels throughit the world. But such deals are often limited to the really big corporate spenders, \$200,000 and more. It makes sense for the medium-to-small business and the indepen-dent traveler to check with one of the new hotel or room brokers who may be able to get

you a discount of 10 to 45 percent.

• Check out business-class options. This is a jungle all its own, an arcane area of seat pitches, self-adjusting foot rests and cabin configurations, TWA and Pan Am have upgraded business-class cabins to a six-across configuration, and most airlines now offer standards of comfort at least as good as the first class of the 1970s. Most long-haul busi-ness-class passengers are now offered limos or helicopters at the main hubs. British Caledoman offers a free limo pickup within a 40mile (64-kilometer) radius of Gatwick and a

Check out the jungle of options in business class.

similar service in Manhattan. Some airlines give access to executive lounges. Some air-lines charge a premium for business class, while some, like KLM and SAS, do not. On short-haul flights some airlines, such as Air France, offer business-class passengers a cabin with more leg room than the folks in economy. In Lufthansa's new business class, tourist passengers have the same space and amenities as those in business class but there are distinctions on the ground.

 Check out the trans-Atlantic options.
 People Express and Virgin Atlantic, offer reopie Express and Virgin Atlantic, offer exceptional fares between London and New York. People has a £147 (\$216) one-way unrestricted fare (baggage handling is a small extra and you need to buy or bring your own food), while Virgin has a £149 one-way economy fare and an "upper class" fare (equivalent to a normal first class) of £499 one way, for which you also get a free economy-ticket for use any time. These fares compare with British Airways' £786 economy and £1,332 business-class returns.

 Consider a weekend break or stopover.
 Some airlines (notably SAS, Finnair, Iberia, Austrian and Icelandair) offer free 24-hour packages for passengers in transit on long-haul flights. Others, such as Singapore Air-lines and Cathay Pacific, offer inexpensive hotel deals. The Leading Hotels of the Continued from page 5 World, a marketing organization, has excellent bargains this winter in its Great Affordable Program. For example, a three-night stay over a weekend at the Hotel Georges V in Paris costs 2,940 francs (\$375) a person, including American breakfast, which is 50 percent off the regular room rate.

Comparing his bohemia with this one

Robert Motherwell does not think it is fair to

fault young artists for their self-promotion.

To pretend the 19th-century idea still exists

of pure artists against a world of Philistines

is naive," he says. "The middle class is no

monolithic any more; it's subdivided into a

thousand different specialties. The contemporary world has become a place where most

Just as Mark Rothko was once tortured by

the idea of making money, Ann Magnuson has been tortured by the idea of not making it. She has watched some in her circle, Scharf

and Haring, Madonna and Susan Seidel-

man, reach the top in a handful of years while she still lives in a frugal walk-up.

"I agonized over it for awhile, but I've come to terms with it," she said. "It hit me

like Scarlett realizing she doesn't care about

Ashley. Somehow it doesn't matter. What's better than having friends and enjoying life together? That's what's great, regardless of who becomes rich and famous out of it."

That noble speech delivered, she smiled. "And yet, don't we all want to live in crea-

ture comfort? Don't we all want to have a 25-

inch Sony color console compact laser-disk

Excerpted from The New York Times Mag-

home entertainment system?

people are sort of entrepreneurs."

Mantua: A Monument to the Gonzagas

by Beth Archer Brombert

ANTUA, Italy - Built around three squares, on three islands, Manua is suspended like a mi-rage on three lakes formed by an elbow of the River Mincio. A tributary of the Po, the Mincio was an avenue of transportation for people and goods in Mantia's golden years. When Isabella d'Este came to the city as a bride in 1490, she arrived by barge from her native Ferrara. Seen from the east bank of Lago Inferiore, the city looks like an undiscovered side of Venice.

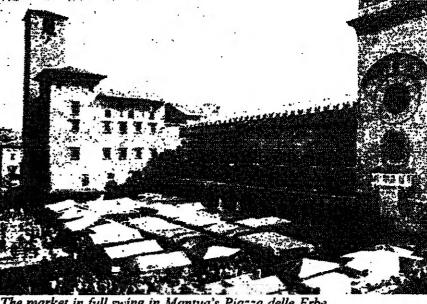
Almost equidistant from Milan and Venice, Mantua was sought as an ally by every Renaissance power. Under the rule of the Gonzagas, the city was the seat of one of the most brilliant courts of Europe. Ludovico Gonzaga, second Marchese of Mantua, employed Andrea Mantegna as his court paint-er for 40 years, and Giulio Romano served his great-grandson as architect and decora-

tor for 22 years. Unlike Florence or Rome, which leave the visitor frustrated by an abundance of trea-sures too vast and too dispersed to be seen even during a two-week stay, Mantia can be seen in two days. With its excellent food and compact area, it is the perfect stopover for the motorist, though equally accessible by train; within the city there is no need for a car. The ideal time to arrive is on a Wednesday, so you can see the major monuments (many of which are closed on Monday or fuesday) and be up by 8 A.M. for the Thursday market.
From the terrace of the Hotel San Lorenzo

ou can survey the center of the city. Directbelow are the round tiled roof of the little church of San Lorenzo, the Renaissance tower whose astrological clock still tells the time, and the Piazza delle Erbe, scene of the weekly market. At daybreak Thursday, itinerant merchants noiselessly drive their vans through the unclogged streets (signs in hotel elevators say parking in the vicinity is pro-hibited Wednesday night) and into the square to set up their white umbrellas over stalls laden with everything from designer shoes to kitchen gadgets. (I bought a well-made yellow cotton sweater for about \$10 and a pair of glove-soft white sandals for about \$13.) about \$13.)

The Piazza delle Erbe is a long rectangle flanked by red brick and ocher-stuccoed porticoes that house shops and eating places. Within its perimeters stands the Palazzo della Ragione, a handsome mid-13th-century brick building whose crenelated facade has retained its round-arched windows and arcades. Closing off the far side of the square is the Palazzo del Podestà, ancient seat of the commune's government, built in 1227. Op-posite stands the pristine Romanesque

church of San Lorenzo, built in 1082. Separated from the Piazza delle Erbe by the Palazzo del Podestà is the tiny Piazza Broletto, over which a relief carving of Virgil, somber as a saint in a niche, contemplates the day's activities. Seated beneath a Gothic arch halfway up the wall, his great works on his knees, he reminds all who raise their eyes that he is Mantna's native son. To



The market in full swing in Mantua's Piazza delle Erbe.

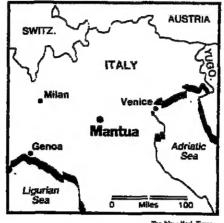
his right is a tile-roofed colonnaded stair-case, the Sottoportico dei Lattonai, a pho-tographer's challenge for the play of light

and shadow against its multiple openings.

The grandest square is the cobbled Piazza
Sordello, dominated on the right by the ducal palace and on the left by the Bonacolsi (later Castiglione) palace, both constructed in the late 13th century and echoing one another's crenelated brick facades. After 50 years in power, the Bonacolsi, Mantua's first dynasty, were ousted in 1328 by Luigi Gonzaga. The expulsion of the Bonacolsi is dramatized in Domenico Morone's 1494 painting (ask to see it in the ducal palace), which also shows the Gothic facade of the now baroquified 12th-century cathedral on the

far side of the square.

The dimension of Mantua's past greatness is easily perceived in the halls of the ducal palace — three buildings interconnected so that their 500 rooms are grouped around seven gardens and eight courtyards. An escort is mandatory, but one can proceed at one's own pace from hall to ball, the centu-



theme: the Battle of the Titans: the story of David; the myth of Psyche.

lio painted from life Federico's favorite hors-

es, enshrined between fluted pilasters under scenes of mythic battles. Each hall has its

When the Gonzaga line died out, Mantua came under Austrian domination in the early 18th century. An outstanding example of the art of that century is the Teatro Scientifico in the Accademia Virgiliana, a few blocks behind the ducal palace. The theater is in such impeccable condition it is hard to realize that the 13-year-old Mozart performed there on

its inauguration. From the same period is the Palazzo d'Arco, which houses the furnishings of its original owners. An outbuilding dating from the Renaissance displays kitchen utensils of the time, from strainers to macaroni makers.

Opposite the Palazzo d'Arco is a restau rant with one Michelin star. Il Cigno (The Swan) is an attractive establishment of many years' standing, specializing in the uncommon cuisine of the region. Mantua's pasta sfoglia (egg pasta) is the most delicate I have ever tasted. Wrapped like a half moon around the unlikely filling of pureed pumpkin and crushed amaretti seasoned with nutmeg, it is served with melted butter and Parmesan cheese and called tortelli di zucca, available in most local eating places.

Il Cigno has dishes based on the ancient cuisine of the duchy, whose lords and ladies delighted in rare spices and unusual combi-nations of agro-dolce (sour and sweet) for fowl or game birds. It serves duck in a duck liver sauce, lightly orange-flavored but quite unlike its French counterpart. The owner, Gaetano Martini, produces a red wine, ru-bino mantovano, that is worth sampling.

Until recently, Il Cigno had no competition in its class, but it now has a worthy rival in L'Aquila Nigra (the Black Eagle, in the Latin spelling of one of the old sectors of the city). The restaurant occupies a Renaissance mansion in an alley beside the Bonacolsi palace. A functional entrance hall gives little inkling of the handsome rooms beyond or the excellent food. The menu lacks some of Il Cigno's originality, but the tone is less pretentious and the bill is notably smaller.

An old-fashioned and long-established institution is the Cento Rampini (100 Meat Hooks), once a wholesale meat market. Prices are moderate, and the menu is the classic home cooking of the region: stinco di maiale (braised pork shanks), stracotto (potroasted horsemeat), lonza di maiale al latte (loin of pork braised in milk). Not least of Mantua's attractions is the

proximity of Sabbioneta, about 20 miles (32 kilometers) away. Built in the second half of the 16th century by a Gonzaga of a collateral line, it was the capital of his miniature duchy. In 1588 one of the first covered theaters was built there by a pupil of Palladio, Vincenzo Scamozzi. Sabbioneta affords an exceptional experience of the Renaissance, illustrating how far advanced in urban architecture Italy was over its neighbors.

Beth Archer Brombert is working on a novel set in 16th-century Italy. She wrote this article for The New York Times.

In the sense that modernism has become corporate style.

away from post-modernism, but the last year or so has seen a movement toward designs that are more resolved, less visibly anxious and shrill, and if the current interest in modernism continues, it will surely en-courage still more simplicity and directness even in that architecture that is historicizing.

In this sense, the Mies van der Rohe retrospective takes on particular importance, for Mies was, in the end, the least ideological modernist of all. He had relatively little interest in theory, and his buildings were ultimately statements about pure form and served for years how his supposedly rational-ist buildings are not so rational at all; the l-beams on the outside of the Seagram Building, for example, are but decorations. he invariably chose beauty - and thus set the tone, unwittingly, for the neo-modernism

Modernism Reviving

of such architects as Pelli, Kevin Roche and Helmut Jahn, to celebrate the ability of modem technology to create unusual surfaces in

an architecture of appearances more than an architecture of a value system, it has become curiously like what many many old-guard modernists accuse post-modernism of being. In neither case is there a strong sense of a moral mission to architecture — if there is anything that denotes the architecture of our time, modern or post-modern alike, it is the concentration on what we might call formal issues, the preoccupation with what things look like as opposed to what they mean. Modernism is exhausted as a vital force; the modern movement forfeited much of its claim to moral authority when it became the

The modernist architecture being produced right now does have some real, if subtle, differences from that of a few years ago. The critical one is a new confidence, a new bravado almost, and I suspect this comes as much from a general reaction to some of post-modernism's excesses as anything else.
This hardly means that we are moving

space, not about the broader issues of mod-emist ideology. Students of Mies have ob-Given the choice between beauty and truth, that is emerging around his centennial.

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Our exclusively-designed leather pocket diary is thin, flat and elegant.

ries unfolding in the decorations of now

of the palace may be open. In the spring of 1984 I was told that Mantegna's master-

piece, the Camera degli Sposi, was under

restoration and would remain closed for 10

years. But last July it was open, one panel

already completed, its colors revived as

though painted yesterday. The room will be

open when the restorers are on holiday or otherwise engaged. Isabella d'Este's music

studio and library are closed for the same

reason, but are scheduled to be reopened by

The Camera degli Sposi, or bridal cham-ber, commissioned by Ludovico Gonzaga and completed in 1474, is the jewel of the

palace. in this most magnificent family al-

bum, three generations of Gonzagas appear

with their relatives, courtiers and pages.

Bright skies cast a golden light on the un-

compromising realism of the figures. Wrin-

kles, moles and sagging chins are candidly

Dating from the same years is Leon Bat-tista Alberti's church of Sant'Andrea. The

coffered ceiling and grandiose arches, more reminiscent of the Pantheon than of a place

of Christian worship, demonstrate the syn-

thesis of the pre- and post-Christian worlds.

(The huge cupola was added three centuries

later.) Mantegna's tomb is in the first chapel on the left. Apply to the sacristan for illumi-

nation; a gramity placed in a tendered bas-ket goes to the church's charities.

Another great Gonzaga structure, designed and decorated by Giulio Romano, is

the Palazzo Te, built for Isabella's favorite

son, Federico. (The accepted explanation of

the palace's name is that it is the abbrevia-

tion of teieto, in the local dialect a cut made

to let the waters flow out. The Gonzagas had

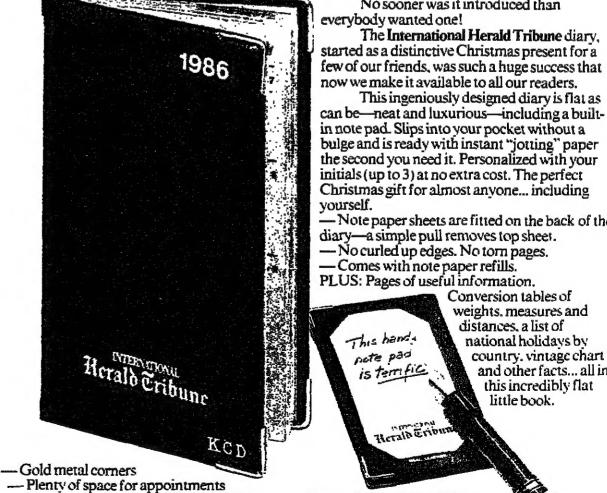
reclaimed this once marshy island as their

In the ballroom, the Sala dei Cavalli, Giu-

It is worth inquiring in advance what parts

empty rooms

next spring.



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Herald INTERNATIONAL Eribune. Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Democracy in Honduras?

elected the next president of Honduras, polling about 25 percent of the vote in last Sunday's balloting. That does not sound so bad, considering that he had eight opponents. But one of them, Rafael Leonardo Callejas, polled more than 40 percent — and still lost. That strange circumstance fairly defines the state of democracy in Honduras today.

The retiring president, Roberto Suazo Cordova, crudely sought to control the choice of a successor. After provoking conflicts with the supreme court, major party leaders and, most important, the military command, he became chiefly responsible for an election law that contradicts the spirit of the constitution and virtually guarantees instability. The law awards the presidency not to the person with the most votes but to the leading candidate of the party whose candidates gained the most.

So what? Is not democracy a tainted form throughout Central America? Military commanders dictate to presidents everywhere except in Costa Rica and Nicaragua, and in Nicaragua, political rights are reserved only

José Azcona Hoyo appears to have been for supporters of the Sandinist regime. But Honduras is special because the Reagan administration's policies have made it so. It is the main U.S. military base for operations on the Nicaraguan and Salvadoran frontiers. It is also the main base of the U.S.-backed "contra" army battling against Nicaragua.

North Americans should care about democracy in Honduras not only for appearances because U.S. interests require stability there. Honduras is not immune to the unrest that threatens its neighbors.

It has a long history of abrupt changes of regime; no elected civilian government has yet been succeeded by another. As has been clear for 37 years in nearby Costa Rica, true democracy is the best guarantor of stability in Central America. The pseudo-democracy in the rest of the isthmus undermines the legitimacy of leaders and only invites military coups. President Suazo Córdova ignored this lesson, put political maneuver ahead of legitimacy and leaves the Honduran people, and also the United States, to live with the consequences.

- THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Of Security and Sausages

To keep it tightly secret, the State Department classified a list of 400 American meatpacking plants that European inspectors say fail to meet their standards. Publication of the list, the department feels, would threaten national security. After all, if the American publie began to form doubts about the basic integrity of the national supply of sausage and pigs' knuckles, the panic might easily spread to lamb and chicken. From there it could even affect public faith in the hamburger.

The case begins with the rigorous, not to say prissy, sanitation rules that the European Community imposes on packers who want to sell in Europe. Those rules are to be applied to American packers next fall, and the European inspectors came to have a look at their facilities. Europe's agriculture program supports the price of meat the same way that the American program supports corn and wheat. The Community has its prices too high, for reasons familiar to any U.S. senator, and the rising costs of Europe's gigantic agricultural surpluses push it into one financial crisis after another. Most governments, including European ones, occasionally resort to bureaucratic ingenuity to keep out imwanted imports by invoking some ostensibly unrelated standard.

When the European inspectors produced the list of packers who failed their inspection,

the U.S. Department of Agriculture immediately foresaw a wave of anxiety - and falling meat sales - if the list became public. It went to the State Department, which, for diplomatic reasons, wanted to avoid further inflammation of the long and testy quarrel over trans-Atlan-tic agricultural trade. The Community's political people saw the point and agreed that it would be much better not to let the list out. The State Department hastily stamped it clas-

sified on national security grounds. So a nasty little row has been averted, but at a substantial cost. A degree of injury has been inflicted — nothing fatal, but the bruise is visible - on people's right to know what their

various governments are up to. Beyond that, it is a notorious failure of the American security system to attempt to cover too much. There have been repeated references to that in the spy prosecutions that have become an unhappy staple of the news. The American system, the security specialists warn, keeps trying to classify too much paper with too many people and as a result sometimes loses genuinely important secrets in its endless scramble to control marginal stuff that has been stamped merely to avoid political embarrassment. In which category would you put the list of the 400 measpackers?

- THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Opinion

No Patient Talking in Malta?

The hijackers, who reportedly joked after executing passengers, cannot be forgiven.

The largest number of hijacked passengers killed during a rescue operation in history died in an exchange of fire between Egyptian commandos and the hijackers, posing a question [about] the accepted theory in the Middle East and other countries that no compromise should be made with terrorists. In the past. West German and Israeli commandos have stormed planes and rescued passengers. In 1975 and 1977 the Japanese government complied with the hijackers' demand and released convicted criminals in exchange for the life of passengers. People may have different opinions on the measures taken by respective goveraments. The question is how patiently the officials concerned negotiated with the hijackers before reaching their final decision, and how prudently they analyzed the situations.

Whenever similar incidents take place in the Middle East, we sense political frustration in the cold-blooded terrorists. The latest incident has not exposed the background, but many people seem to have felt the Palestinian people's frustration. In taking various anti-terrorist measures, the countries concerned must take into account these and related points.

- The Mainichi Daily News (Tokyo).

Not a Word on Human Rights

Mr. Gorbachev's speech to the Supreme Soviet [on Wednesday] was a reminder that despite the peace and good will which would seem to have flowed like honey from last week's summit in Geneva, little as yet has changed. There were hints of flexibility on Afghanistan - but these were evident at Geneva - and the flexibility anyway would seem to be conditional. His appeal on a nuclear test ban has already met with little response in Washington, while the warning on weapons in space was also a predictable reprise. One inter-

pretation must be that after letting President Reagan escape from Geneva with his Strategic Defense Initiative intact, Mr. Gorbachev wanted to reassure his own military that his grasp of priorities had not slipped.

As for the West, we must still await the signs good faith, particularly on human rights, a subject which was (to no one's surprise) untouched upon in [Wednesday's] address. There is no going back on the human rights commit-ment. If the two blocs are on the verge of a moderate détente with the promise of future summits, individual freedom must not be relegated to the bottom of the agenda.

— The Times (London).

Proliferation Is on the Way

At the U.S.-Soviet summit last week, one of the so-called "minor" accomplishments was a joint declaration of intent to cooperate in discouraging the spread of nuclear weapons. Actually, the two great powers have been cooperating in this area for several years. The need for even greater cooperation is evident.

The Carnegie Endowment for International Peace released a study the other day warning that the danger of nuclear weapons proliferation has increased markedly since 1984. Expert Leonard Spector said that India had increased its production capability by 1,000 percent since it first exploded a nuclear device II years ago, and was moving toward the construction of "an undeclared nuclear arsenal." Pakistan is on "the threshold of becoming a nuclear weapons state." Both nations have denied any in-

tention of building a nuclear arsenal.

Israel is widely believed to have a ready-toassemble stockpile of 20 to 25 nuclear weapons, while South Africa has acquired enough plutonium for 15 to 30 nuclear weapons. North Korea, while far from acquiring a nuclear weapons capability, is moving ahead with efforts to build a large nuclear reactor that could produce plutonium for nuclear weapons.

- The Los Angeles Times.

FROM OUR NOV. 29 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1910: Ulster to Organize Regiments LONDON - The Dublin correspondent of "The Standard" says: "At a meeting at Belfast [on Nov. 29] of delegates representing every Ulster constituency it was agreed to draw up a declaration refusing to pay any rates or taxes imposed by a Dublin Parliament. A committee was appointed for the purpose of organizing the men of Ulster into regiments and £10,000 was subscribed for purchasing arms. This may sound theatrical, but it can be taken as certain that if a Radical Government is returned fin the coming British elections] Ulster will be an armed camp in a few weeks. It would be idle to assume that this is mere bluff. Electors in England would be making a mistake in imag-

ining that Ulster will not fight if the Home

Rule Bill is passed. The enthusiasm and deter-

mination of the province are unmistakable."

1935: Uprising Is Crushed in Brazil RIO DE JANEIRO — One hundred and fifty persons were killed and more than two hundred injured in fighting during the Communist uprising here, it was officially announced [on Nov. 28], but these figures do not include casualties in the north, which are reported to have been very heavy. One hundred rebeis alone were killed at Pernambuco. President Getulio Vargas, who watched artillery and infantry crush the revolt in Rio, issued a message proclaiming the end of the Communist rebellion. The situation in Rio was critical for several hours [on Nov. 27]. Members of the air force rebelled and government troops were compelled to recapture the aerodrome with the use of artillery. Rebels from the Artillery School also turned their guns on the Aviation College and set fire to the hangars.

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Deputy Publisher Associate Publisher

What About the Sanctity of Human Life?

WASHINGTON — If you want to know W what policy is, ask a waiter why you can't substitute rice for mashed potatoes. The answer

is policy. It's another term for not thinking. Policy in one of its many guises is responsible for the death of more than 50 passengers aboard an EgyptAir liner. The policy in question holds that you never negotiate with terrorists, who are, in the words of Secretary of State George Shultz, not "worth the time of day. They're not even

people, doing what they're doing."
Mr. Shultz made those remarks before Egyptian troops attempted a rescue in Malta that, it now appears clear, was doomed from the start. Even after the results were in, the United States, adhering to policy, commended Egypt for taking action. Never mind that more than 50 passengers had been killed. Everyone was congratulated.

Everyone had stuck to policy.

The hijacking of the Egyptian airliner was a particularly nasty terrorist incident. It seems to have been led by a madman who danced in the aisles and cracked jokes after executing passengers. Neither he nor his colleagues enunciated demands, aside from demanding that the plane be refueled. They were eclectically and somewhat contradictorily armed with small caliber pistols and hand grenades. The former were sometimes inadequate for up-close executions; the latter were more than adequate to kill many people.

It goes without saying that it is easier to second-guess, with the facts at your disposal, than to make a decision amid terrible confusion. The latter is what Egyptian, Maltese and perhaps U.S. officials had to do. None of them wanted

things to turn out the way they did. Nevertheless it is clear that a mindless policy is being substituted for hard thinking.

The policy holds that you never negotiate with terrorists and that if possible you kill them. The idea, besides having a beguiling simplicity, is to discourage other terrorist acts. The trouble with that is that terrorists are sometimes suicidal and could not care less that they have no chance of success. Martyrdom can be "success."

Even aside from that, though, is the suggestion that what fuels the policy is something besides logic — machismo and resentment. U.S. administration spokesmen talk of terrorism as if it were an insult to American resolve, as if terrorists humiliate an administration that once thought the problem so simple and talked about it in those terms. Only Jimmy Carter was incapable of dealing with terrorism. A new administration would banish it from the Earth.

In a statement issued after the botched rescue attempt, the U.S. State Department said, "Terrorism, by its very nature, rejects the values civilized peoples hold dear." True. But terrorism By Richard Cohen

scceeds beyond the incident in question if, in the fight against it, governments also reject "the values civilized peoples hold dear." The foremost value is the sanctity of human life, especially the life of noncombatants. If so-called rescue operations are attempted out of a sense of national pride or because everyone is simply fed up with terrorism, then, like the terrorists themselves, governments will have substituted other values

for the one they are supposed to hold most dear.

In the last month, two different governments have moved forcibly and with great violence against terrorism. In Colombia, 51 people, along with 41 M-19 guerrillas, were killed in a government attack on the Palace of Justice where hostages were being held. In Malta, more than 50 innocent passengers died when Egyptian troops also answered violence with violence. In both instances, governments adhered to policy. Next time they ought to try thinking.

Washington Post Writers Group.

Attack Terrorists in Their Lairs

ruthless, lawless, vicious, murdering zealots who prey on innocent persons and place civilized nations trying to deal with

them in untenable positions.

Do the civilized nations sit back and let the scene play its and we ought to deal with them, course, as the terrorists get their message to a watching world while hostages die by the hour? Or do they storm the terrorists' stage - in Sunday's case, an airliner - causing the deaths

of many but snuffing out the terrorists before their cases reach our living rooms via television or before whatever their demands were could be met? You will get compelling arguments on both sides of the issue. But what should not get an argument is that those terrorists,

like all other terrorists, are getting their automatic weapons from somewhere — their gre-nades, their ammunition and, yes, even their intelligence. It would appear to me that the best way to deal with terror-

ism today is to get at the roots of the cancer - at those countries who support it with money and arms. Let's not kid ourselves. We know who they are economically and militarily.

And if we know the location

of terrorist bases, we ought to take a cue from the Israelis. Knock them out, Assault them by air, land and sea, and damn the consequences. We have to learn to fight this new style of war. I long ago decided that there is no great value in trying to have world opinion on your side. It does nothing for you when your son is being held hostage by barbarians.

Terrorists are at war with all civilized people. They do not ask if you are socialist or capitalist, if you are compassionate

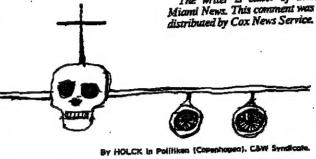
MIAMI — The world is By Howard Kleinberg or coldhearted, if you are a mother or a grandmother, even mother or a grandmother, even mother or a grandmother, even if you are empoled or healthy. They just kill for the pleasure and drop you onto the runway or into the sea.

Barbarians cannot be dealt with as we deal with nations. No summits. Terrorists must be dealt with the way we hunt down mass killers. We must get at them before they hijack, before they murder. As Secretary of State George

Shultz said on Sunday: Ter-rorists deserve no quarter. Terrorists should have no place to hide. We must stamp out this terrorist activity. No one should give any quarter, no place to hide, for these terrorists."

And those who do give shelter, materials and encourage ment to terrorists should be dealt with just as if they themselves were the terrorists. Otherwise, when will all this end?

The writer is editor of The



From Ulster Comes a Fragile Signal to Other Lands

By Charles William Maynes

W ASHINGTON — Can people taught from childhood to hate one another acquire the trust necessary to live peacefully and producively within a single political system?
Margaret Thatcher and Garret FitzGerald are trying to say yes, with
their courageous and historic agreement giving Dublin an official voice in the British province of Northern Ireland. If they succeed, more than the divided Catholics and Protestants of Northern Ireland will benefit. Such diverse countries as El Salvador, Israel, Jordan and South Africa may derive valuable lessons.

A myth widely propagated by the U.S. government is that the formal establishment of democratic procedures ends a nation's political problems. Today the Reagan administra-tion insists that the rebels in El Salvador must abandon their demand for power sharing and participate in "free elections." Although the nature of the armed struggle is very different in each case, the United States opposes violence by the Irish Republican Army in Northern Ireland, the Palestine Liberation Organization in Israel and the territories Israel occupies, and the African National Congress in South Africa.

These cases involve peoples fated to live together yet who cannot seem to do it peacefully. The minority fears the majority. It makes no difference whether the latter holds power democratically or autocratically.

In El Salvador, those in power have always either cooperated in military repression or been powerless to stop it. So those who lose elections fear that they may not be allowed to live to contest the next one. They demand a share of power in order to ensure that government organs cannot be used unfairly to end their right to participate in the political process.
In Northern Ireland the Protestant

majority has systematically used the power it has acquired democratically to suppress the Catholic minority. democratically elected city councillor in Belfast can honestly acknowledge himself to be a "bigot" and say that Catholics and priests in Northern Ireland should be "incinerated." A free election can never solve the political problem faced by the Catholic minority in Belfast, when the result is to put such a man in power.

In Israel there is, correctly, a deter-mination to maintain the Jewish character of the state. Some urge this for religious reasons, but even more fear what an Arab majority might do with power acquired democratically. This is one reason why Israel is going to have to part with the occupied territories whose Arab populations pose a demographic and thus demo-cratic threat to the Jewish state.

White South Africans are terrified by the idea of one-man-one-vote. They fear that blacks, now disenfranchised, will use the ballot to suppress whites just as whites have used the ballot to suppress blacks.

Where ethnic hatred is so great, there are only three solutions: population transfer, partition or a healing process that, in time, builds trust. By stressing this last, too seldom used alternative, Mrs. Thatcher and Mr. FitzGerald may help not only their own people but others as well.

In most cases of this nature, a population transfer seems out of the question. In Israel, Rabbi Meir Kahane makes the racist case for driving from Israel and the occupied territories all Palestinians. In South Africa. a similar racist case calls for cleansing the white areas of all nonwhites. But the establishment parties in Israel know that if Mr. Kahane were ever to carry out his policies, Israel's vital psychological bond with the United States would be permanently severed. And South Africa, for its part, has found apartheid unmanageable.

Nor is partition an easy or always arrangements that postpone any final available solution. In Ireland and settlement but offer two hostile com-what was then called Palestine, parti-munities an opportunity to work totion has already taken place. But the populations, while more concentrated than before, are still intermingled and further partition seems more likely to create new problems than solve old ones. In South Africa, partition could be an answer but even then the small white population would fear its new large, black neighbor. So these countries are left with the

hardest policy of all — a long-run effort to re-establish trust between communities trained not to have it. It is interesting that the British-Irish formula resembles that embraced - but never implemented by Menachem Begin, Anwar Sadat and Jimmy Carter at Camp David. That formula calls for transitional there was another key ingredient in

munities an opportunity to work together to develop the degree of trust that will be necessary if they are ever to arrive at a diplomatic solution.

In the case of the British-Irish settlement, Mr. FitzGerald had the courage to confront the nationalist cause in his own country by accepting that Northern Ireland could never become part of greater Ireland except through the voluntary decision of the Protestant majority. Mrs. Thatcher had the courage to confront the unionist cause in her country by accepting that the Irish government should have a voice in the affairs of Northern Ireland in order to protect and calm the Catholic minority.

Besides courage and compromise,

made by Britain, Ireland and the United States is that joint good government can temporarily shelve each Irish community's passionate desire for self-government until a time when both can make a rational decision in a framework of tolerance.

Can it work? Already the hotheads in both parts of Ireland are working. to overturn the agreement. The odds, then, are not good. But this is one agreement that people of good will should want to work. For if it fails, the consequences will be left not only in Ireland. Zealots will draw bloody lessons in such distant areas as Central America, the Middle East and southern Africa. Even in these hard times, American money in support of this agreement will be well spent.

The Way Out of a Desperate Situation

N EW YORK — The world press has properly settled upon the words "hopeful" and "fragile" to describe the British-Irish agreement. Fragile it indeed is. Like those Protestant extremists of whom Ian Paisley is the most picturesque but not the most lethal embodiment, the IRA and Sinn Fein will almost certainly

obstruct the accord's provisions. Britain, for the first time in the sorry 64-year history of Northern Ireland, has recognized that the active involvement of the Republic is essential if the rights of northern Catholics are to be protected and seen to be protected. Elements in the unionist community will see this as a greasy slip along the slide at the bottom of which lies unification with the south. And perhaps they are right. No community was ever given an unrevoka-ble safe conduct through history.

But the agreement expresses for-mal pledges that such unification will take place only when it is the ex-pressed wish of the majority. That should suffice for men and women of good will and rationality. How large a constituency that is remains now to be tested. My own belief is that, in the two communities, it may be a large By Thomas Flanagan

one. That is why "hopeful" seems to me as crucial a word as "fragile." The desperate situation into which the north has drifted promotes that quiet desperation which is the most ominous sort of all. The ngly tragedy that has been cranking itself out on the television screens of the world for a generation has become a series of static, frozen images — Saracen tanks rolling down the streets of a bombedout slum, sectarian obscenities scrawled upon dirty walls, children hurling chunks of brick, hooded men

in funeral processions. Frozen images, and therefore changeless. But in fact history is change.
The Social Democratic and Labor Party, because it is moderate and nonviolent, is the voice of the majority of Catholics in the north, but the deployment of realities in the province, realities that include tanks and brutal searches, has reduced its program to homilies upon the ethical

ber in the nationalist community are

being prompted, out of a resigned fatigue, to take note that Sinn Fein has a program directed in the most wild way possible against those security forces which - it is now almost universally accepted in Catholic communities - leave, let us say, much to be desired. What has desperately

been needed is a machinery to give northern Catholics firm and visible evidence that their property, their dignity and their full civil rights are under the entire protection of a law they can accept as impartial.

Margaret Thatcher, that resolute champion of the rights of Scottish

shepherds on the islands off the coast of Tierra del Fuego, is made of stern stuff. And she may well have come at last to recognize that the disaffection of the minority community in Northern Ireland is now so entire that its aspirations can be denied only at the cost of an unending and expensive anarchy, maintained by a standing army and a garrison mentality.

brutal searches, has reduced its program to homilies upon the ethical attractiveness of moderation.

Political process has been frozen, "The Year of the Prench," is finishing and in the vacuum a significant num- a novel set in 19th century lieland. He

the package — American encourage-ment and aid, which may reach as much as \$1 billion. The gamble being

And the real question from Geneva is not so much who won or lost but

Part of the answer is lost in uncertainties about how the Soviets will respond. Another part is lost in differences of opinion over how well it worked the first time. Mr. Kissinger arrives that it worked usefully to produce detente, and that detente worked until Mr. Nixon was in no condition to make anything work.

But Mr. Kissinger concedes that linkage . . is not a natural concept for Americans" — that political dis-continuity, bureaucratic fragments tion and American pragmatism rob America of a sense of time or context or the seamless web of reality." If that is so, President Reagan has his work cut out for him. More than in any administration in recent memory, seamlessness has not been a distinguishing feature of his administra-tion's conduct of foreign policy.

Washington Post Writers Group.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

A Palestinian Appeal

Eleven years ago the United Nations named November 29 as International Solidarity Day for the Palestinian People. Last year the United Palestinian Appeal, a Washingtonbased charity, organized a fund-raising dinner shortly before that day.
The UPA is modeled on the United Jewish Appeal, which last year raised \$638 million in tax-deductible funds for Israel from the United States.

Since many American corporations have a vested interest in the Arab world, the UPA thought it appropriate to hold its dinner in Saudi Arabia. (In 1983, American firms exported \$16.1 billion worth of merchandise to the Arab world.) It was natural for the UPA to assume that American corporations would be sympathetic to an American charity that works to alleviate the day-to-day

hardships of ordinary Palestinians. A fund-raising banquet was held in Riyadh on Nov. 17, 1984, under the auspices of Prince Salman bin Abdul Aziz, the city's governor. All American companies working in Saudi Arabia were invited. Many sent no one but some were represented, as was the U.S. Embassy. Prince Salman told the approximately 200 diners that whatever the legal and historical rights or wrongs, the world should

it was a nonpolitical, private volun-tary organization guided by considerations of humanity. I said that the UPA was coming to the help of an industrious and civilized people deprived of their homes, their lands and, all too often, their dignity. "Help us with your ideas and your donations," I said, "but whatever you do, for humanity's sake, do not wash your hands and walk away."

Sadly, many did just that. Donations and pledges from attending representatives of American firms totaled less than \$4,000. No doubt due to the Saudi royal family's genuine sympathy for the Palestinians' plight, but perhaps also as a reaction to the American indifference. King Falid donated \$1 million the next day. Prince Salman gave \$100,000.

Thanks to that generous support, the UPA has reinforced its educational and health programs and has actually started building a musing college in Jerusalem whose total cost will exceed \$2 million.

As International Solidarity Day comes around again this year

not forget the needs and sufferings of an ancient people humbled by wars and material hardships.

In my capacity as chairman of the board of trustees of this charity, I told the andience about the humanization objectives of the UPA and how it was a nonpolitical, private voluntary organization guided by consider. have never known the land they are now encouraged to emigrate to, the Palestinians' exile is still within living memory and their most cherished

wish continues to be the right to re-MOHAMMAD TARBUSH Paris.

Not a Zionist Affair

Miles Copeland raises the boxey of Jews in the United States having dual loyalty if they support Israel ("Zion Can Be Declined," Letters, Nov. 20).
Once and for all let Mr. Copeland and his ilk understand that Israel is not a Ziomst affair, it is a Jewish affair. And by its mere existence, Israci brings about an association of Jews and non-Jewish friends. HARRY N. LEVITT.

London: Mr. Copeland's letters contain lit-tle but prejudice and are unhelpful G.D. SACHER

higher-echelon culprits, the former must share the blame when security is breached and a plane is hijacked. If only the prime minister of Malta had let the EgyptAir plane be refueled, time would have been on the side of the trapped passengers.

I hope the tragic massacre at Malta will teach a lesson to the dichards who preach drastic measures like assaulting the hijackers, as in the Achille Lanro affair. If safety first for human lives is the imperative, negotiation is in order. By negotiating with the Palestine Liberation Organization, Italy saved all the lives on the

litaly, Denmark and other countries have not hesitated to put the lives of their soldiers at risk in the Middle East on peace missions, but no innocent European civilian should

Copenhagen.

In Geneva,

A Return

To Linkage,

By Philip Ceyelin

WASHINGTON - A French

W hinguist who interpreted lig.

John Kennedy and Charles de Gindle
and a Russian linguist who translated

for Mr. Kennerly and Nikita Khai-

shehev both told me the same things

By mutual consent with their appearing numbers, they tore up their appearing

The numers of alien tongues, they

said, are too tricky to constitute an objective record of exactly what the

great men are trying to convey. However this was handled at Ge-

nevs, the problem remains One man's word against another's obel

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is not much help if there are no official witnesses in attendance.

It does seem clear, though, that he stonewalling on "star with while emphasizing regional conflicts and human rights. Remaid Respirity with a general something significant with General summit for better or worse. On the anvil of sommitty he has himmered out as a working proposition, for the first time in his possidency, what Henry Kinninger stocks and a "conceptual framework" for the something at Officera has given bir. Kinninger's must maligned and ultimately discanded concept of linkage" a new lease on life.

What Mr. Respirit with that is was not going to be with control of the SDI aside for specific from that is was not going to be with control of the SDI aside for specific from world take into account all the position of conflict between the place of the world take into account all the position of conflict between the alternative the standard with the standard press farming by the linkage between the plateau in the standard conflict position of peaking of "the linkage between the plateau in the standard and not only on the middle problem of the wind and not only on the middle plateau and not only on the particular and not only on the particula · · · ~~ 电微 编

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oirs, Mr. Casting made clear that one of his highest fractions would be to conclude a new SAGE spreament, and without faiting it to other as peets of U.S. Soviet framines.

The message from General is that "intege" by whatever as me is back in style, not just as something you might read into assorbed peacy pronouncements but as a strategy put to hard practice by the persuent face to face with his Soviet counterpart. And the real onestion from Geneva is

whether this strategy will work any better the second time around.

Violence Failed in Malta

Getting tough with hijackers will not discourage their leaders, whose supply of suicidal recruits is never-ending. And since the Western powers refuse to unite to isolate those

ROSE L. HEIFETZ. Neurlly-sur-Seine, France.

ship except one. With the use of force in Malta, 59 people were killed.

be involved in this cternal war. A. RASMUSSEN.

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FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1985

TECHNOLOGY

Computers Also Can Have Too Much on Their Minds

By ANDREW POLLACK New York Times Service

EW YORK — Personal computers are becoming able to keep more things on their minds at once. But as with people, having too many things on one's mind sometimes leads to trouble.

The reason is a relatively new type of software, known as memory-resident software, that is one of the latest lads in the

Memory-resident programs usually do not handle mainstream applications such as word processing or financial spread sheets.
Rather, they provide accessory functions such as calculators, note pads and phone lists. And as their name implies, they do not have to be loaded from a disk each time they are needed. After being

"There's a nuclear

war going on inside

David Winer says.

personal computers,"

loaded once, they sit quietly in the back of the computer's memory while the main application is running and pop to the surface instantly when they are called upon.

Such programs are becoming popular because they are generally inexpensive, useful and easy to use. But as more

are used, they are beginning to interfere with each other and with the main program. The result is that sometimes the memoryresident programs do not work when they should. At other times, the entire computer operation can come to a halt as the programs

"There's a nuclear war going on inside personal computers," said David Winer, president of Living Videotext Inc., a software company that recently introduced a memory-resident outlining

program called Ready.

Borland International, a major manufacturer of such memoryresident programs, seeks to reassure customers in a recent advertisement that its new product, Turbo Lightning, will not "crash and burn." Despite the colorful language, most industry experts say the problem is not that serious, but one that nevertheless must

be addressed if the industry is to avoid alienating customers.

"It's a pretty messy area," said William H. Gates, chairman of Microsoft Corp., which makes the MS-DOS operating system used on the IBM Personal Computer and compatible machines.

EMORY-resident programs have existed for a few years but have proliferated only in the last year. Spurring this was the success of Borland's Sidekick, a program that provides "desktop accessories" such as a note pad, phone list, electronic appointment calendar and calculator.

A person working on a spread sheet who gets a phone call, for example, can instantly pop up the note pad and take down a message, or pop up the calendar to schedule an appointment and then return to the spreadsheet. More than 600,000 copies of Sidekick bave been sold since its introduction in mid-1984, according to Philippe Kahn, president of the company, based in

Scott's Valley, California. Keyboard enhancers, such as Prokey from Rosesoft Inc. of Seattle and Superkey from Borland, are also popular. These allow the user to replace a sequence of keystrokes with a single key or

Others that have been more recently introduced include outlining programs, spread sheet annotating programs, spelling checkers and electronic thesauri. With computers coming with more memory, industry executives envision more and more uses.

One problem that arises is that the main application sometimes (Continued on Page 12, Col, 8)

Currency Rates

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Frankfurt :	2.5318	1,733	_	32.795 °	1.4785 x	ME.90 *	4.94 *	121.22	1.255
London (b)	1,478		1,7383	11,4028	2,529.00	4.0252	75.645	2.6853	27,745
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Markets Closed

Because of the Thanksgiving holiday in the United States on Thursday, there are no NYSE, Amex and OTC stock listings in Friday's editions. Further, there are no U.S. futures or options data in this edition. U.S. foreign-exchange data are from Wednesday. The weekly U.S. money-supply report, which normally comes out on Thursdays, will be released Friday.

Nigeria Plans to **Privatize**

State to Reduce \$25-Billion Stake

By Paul Nwafor Ejime

Agone France-Frese
LAGOS — The Nigerian government is planning to turn a large
portion of its share in business over to private enterprise, according to Commodore Ebitu Ukiwe, chief of general staff in the three-monthold military government.

In a meeting with media execu-tives in Lagos on Wednesday, he said the government's 23-billion-naira (\$24.9-billion) investment in state-owned and partly stateowned businesses was producing "unsatisfactory" results.

The government will take steps to divest itself of major equity participation in economic ventures which are better left to the private sector," said Commodore Ukiwe, a member of the Armed Forces Ruling Council.

The Nigerian leader, Major General Ibrahim Babangida, who seized power in August, announced last month in declaring a 15-month state of economic emergency that the government would sell off hold-

ings in state companies.

Commodore Ukiwe said Wednesday that government spending was "significantly" ex-ceeding revenue. He said that 75 percent of the 10.9 billion pairs in state revenue collected over the first 10 months of 1985 came from

Nigeria has serious foreign exchange problems. It spends about half its annual foreign earnings on

debt servicing. Commodore Ukiwe stressed the new agricultural policy, based on self-sufficiency in food crops.

Under next year's new sugar po-licy, he said, "Only those who paripated in local production will be allowed to import sugar until na-tional self-sufficiency is achieved."

Commodore Ukiwe reported good harvesis this year. Imports of rice and corn have been banned under the emergency program, which also includes pay cuts of be-tween 2 percent and 20 percent in the military and civil sectors.

Stock Quotes to Cross the Water

London-NASD Data Swap May Speed 24-Hour Trade

By Steve Lohr

LONDON - Around-the-clock trading of major United States and international stocks moved a step closer to reality this week with the announce-ment by the London Stock Exchange and the National Association of Securities Dealers of plans to swap price quotes on more than 550 British and

The announcement by the two trading bodies follows a number of other moves to expand share trading internationally. It heats up the competition among exchanges to establish links that will eventually allow investors around the world to trade

any major stock at any hour.

The information-sharing will expand the hours during which investors can receive stock price quotes on actively traded U.S., British and other international issues. American investors, for instance, will have access to the prices at which London market makers will buy and sell the largest U.S. stocks, such as International Business Machines Corp., during London trading hours. London trading begins at 4:30 A.M. New York time.

The quotes on approximately 300 British and non-British stocks traded in London are expected to become available beginning next April to trad-ers and institutional investors over the display terminals of NASDAQ, the automated quotation system of the NASD. At the same time, Loadon investors and traders will gain access to quotes via a similar London Stock Exchange quote system of the most actively traded U.S. over-the-counter

Both the New York Stock Exchange and NASD had been holding discussions with the London Stock Exchange about global trading hookups. And traders in the United States viewed the announcement this week as a sign that the NASD had scored important points in becoming the fo-

cus, through its automated quotation system, of the move to international share trading. "The NASD has made a coup," said Peter Da-Puzzo, head of retail equity trading for Shearson

ehman Brothers. He said one reason the securities dealers associa-

By David Tinnin

International Herald Tribine
GENEVA — Members of the

General Agreement on Tariffs and

Trade ended their annual meeting

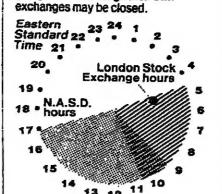
Thursday with a compromise

agreement that opens the way for

new talks on world trade in late

Linking the N.A.S.D. and the London Markets

Under the pilot project, price quotes of stocks on the two markets are shared. Investors in either the U.S. or Britain can obtain quotes and telephone cr telex to the country where trading is going on, even though their own



tion could move faster in establishing a link was that its system of competing market makers was more akin to the system that the London exchange was developing. The Big Board is continuing to investigate linkups for trading with the London exchange as well as exploring a cooperative effort

with the Tokyo Stock Exchange.

Mr. DaPuzzo said that the availability of price quotes from London was important prior to the opening of trading in New York when there had been a significant development overnight on a major American stock. Early quotes from London were also important when U.S. investors wanted to know what prices were available to them on major British and international stocks. The joint announcement this week "ties in with

the whole movement of interest in how pension (Continued on Page 11, Col. 1)

GATT Accord Paves Way for Global Trade Talks

countries were deferred for consid- debate and putting it into a more

eration by a newly formed prepara- confidential discussion where ac-

tory committee that will draw up

The main disagreement centers

an agenda and set the ground rules

on the opposition of Brazil, India

and a few other developing nations

to the U.S. demand for the inclu-

The compromise averted a

sion of services in the next talks.

for a new trade round.

cult and divisive.

commodations can more easily be

found. Even so, negotiations on the

trade issue loom as extremely diffi-

According to the agreement, the

services issue may still be included

in the formal agenda, thus satisfy-

ing the U.S. delegation's demand.

feared polarization on the service won assurance that their special tions outside GATT if no progress

issue by removing it from public interests notably continued prefer- were made at this week's meeting.

But the developing countries

Brazil Unveils New Measures To Cut Inflation

By Richard House

Washington Post Service SAO PAULO — President José Samey sent Congress on Thursday a new package of tax reforms and government spending cuts that may reassure bankers worned by Brazil's decision to sidestep the International Monetary Fund's disci-

He announced "drastic mea-sures," including a federal biring freeze and a 10-percent cut in payroll costs for state-owned companies. All new federal investments will be personally approved by the

Finance Minister Dilson Funaro said the measures would reduce next year's federal deficit by 35 trillion cruzeiros (\$3.8 million) to 0.5 percent of gross domestic product. This year's estimated deficit is 2.7 percent of GDP, which measures the total value of a nation's goods and services but excludes income from foreign investments.

Following talks in Washington, Mr. Funaro said earlier this week that Brazil would not seek early IMF approval for its program and was not presently interested in re-scheduling its \$103-billion foreign

The minister told a congressional commission that he had been under strong IMF pressure to continue recessionary policies. The IMF had demanded that 1986 government accounts yield a surplus of almost 4 percent of GDP.

ential treatment for their exports

and a standstill on protectionist

measures by industrialized nations.

would be given priority treatment

by the preparatory panel.

Michael Smith, the deputy U.S.

trade representative who headed

the American delegation, called the

outcome "a victory for GATT." The Reagan administration earlier

had warned that it would seek solu-

Mr. Sarney also announced mea sures to deregulate the economy and clear away bureaucratic com plications. A privatization pro-gram, starting with the national of company Petrobras, would nelp reduce the deficit, he said.

And for those earning less than \$300 a month, the top tax burden: will drop to around 4 percent from 12 percent. The extra burden wil be carried by twice-yearly taxes or the nation's top 3,800 companies and on capital gains.

These measures are tougher than those taken to fulfill the six succes sive IMF agreements made by the former military-backed government. The moves come as Brazi prepares to renegotiate \$16 billion in short-term credits due to expire

Police Say Fraud Found at JMB

LONDON — Police said Thursday that they have found evidence of fraud in 1981 at Johnson Matthey Bankers Ltd., which collapsed last year and was subsequently rescued by the Bank of England.

The City of London police commissioner, Owen Kelly, said it is now up to the director of public prosecutions, Sir Thomas Hetherington, to de-cide whether to initiate criminal

proceedings, JMB, a subsidiary of Johnson Matthey PLC, one of the five London gold market members that set the price of gold each day, crashed last September after reported a loss of about £245 million (\$360 million) because

of bad loans. The Bank of England organized a rescue costing around £100 million after it became clear that JMB's difficulties could have a serious effect on the world gold market. Recently it said Johnson Matthey

Bankers would be sold.

Under the arrangement, the points of contention that pitted the United States and its supporters against a small group of developing

1986 or early 1987.

Deutsche Bank Reports 5.1% Pretax-Profit Rise

By Warren Getler

DUSSELDORF - Deutsche Bank AG, enjoying record trading results, reported Thursday a 5.1-percent jump in pretax group operating profit in 1985's first nine months from three-fourths of the full 1984 figure.

The results set West Germany's largest commercial bank on course to exceed last year's estimated re-cord pretax operating profit of 3.7 billion Deutsche marks (\$1.45 billion).
The increase; however, reflected

Currency per U.S.\$
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Vantz, beliv. 15.20 a slowing of profit growth from the 7.1-percent rise in pretax group op-erating profit from one-half of the full 1984 result.

The group's earning perfor-mance also reflected a high degree of dependency on trading earnings, an area in which West Germany's major commercial banks are seeking to expand their international competitiveness. Dentsche Bank last week announced plans to establish investment-banking operations in Tokyo. F. Wilhelm Christians, one of

two managing board spokesmen.
gave no absolute figure for operating profit, following a general practice among West German banks.

Operating profit at West German banks believed a serving from

man banks includes earnings from the banks' trading on their own accounts in securities, precious metals and foreign exchange — a figure that most banks are loath to disclose, largely because they are allowed to use such earnings to bolster unreported reserves covering possible loan losses.

Deutsche Bank officials hinted

earlier this year that the consolidated group earned 820 million DM on own-account trading in 1984. That figure was used to calculate the estimated 3.7-billion-DM operating profit for the year, a number unconfirmed by the bank's man-

Trading earnings, buoyed by what Mr. Christians called the "renaissance" of international interest in West Germany's stock and bond markets, exceeded the full 1984 fig-ure by 18 percent at the parent company in the first 10 months of 1985. In securities trading alone, earnings were up 42 percent from the 1984 comparison period.

Mr. Christians said that parent bank operating profit in the Janu-ary-October period showed stron-ger growth than the consolidated group, climbing 8.1 percent from 10/12ths of the full parent bank 1984 result. This, he said, reflected stronger trading performance in the domestic market than abroad. No comparison six-month figure for the current year was disclosed.

Bank Predicts Baker Loan Plan Will Win Support

DUSSELDORF - The Third World debt-rescue plan proposed by the U.S. Treasury secretary, James A. Baker 3d, ultimately will win the support of international no alternative, Alfred Herrhausen, a spokesman for Deutsche Bank first six months, which showed a AG's managing board, said Thurs-

According to Mr. Herrhausen, U.S. officials have asked major Western commercial banks to signal their support for the plan by Dec. 15. Treasury Department officials in Washington could not be reached for confirmation Thursday because of the Translations. because of the Thanksgiving Day

The Baker plan, which was put forward at last month's Interna-tional Monetary Fund meeting in Seoul, calls for commercial banks to increase lending to the world's 15 most troubled nations by \$20 billion over the next three years.

Mr. Herrhausen said he doubted whether Washington would receive a declaration of support from the bulk of the banks concerned by the December deadline. He said there are a number of issues needing clar-ification, including which country should be selected as the major test case for the program.

profit, which excludes own-account trading, rose 2.2 percent to 1.57 billion DM in the first 10 months from 10/12ths of the 1984 result. This also reflects a slight slowing from the first half, when there was a 2.8-percent increase, to 945.2 million DM,

A drop in Deutsche Bank's interest-rate margin — the difference between interest earned and interest paid - to an average 2.96 percentage points in the first 10 months from an average 3.16 per-centage points last year was largely offset, Mr. Christians said, by an expanding credit volume. He said the chances are good for a slight retreat in West German capital market rates early next year, raising the bank's 1986 profit prospects.

Mr. Christian noted that the bank would again make significant provisions for possible bad debt, stressing that there has been no major easing of risk to foreign customers and that there is a rising tide of corporate bankruptcies among or the current year was disclosed. nies, particularly in the depressed Parent-bank partial operating home-building sector.

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as Gold Card³ privileges and the exclusive Premier Services.⁵⁰ for round-the-clock personal and travel assistance. While we move with the

times, our traditional policies do not change. At the heart of our business is the maintenance of a strong and diversified deposit base. Our portfolio of assets is also well-diversified, and it is a point of principle with us to keep a conservative ratio of capital to deposits and a high degree of liquidity sensible strategies in these uncer-

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coil around the cities. Saudi Arabia's government has used its oil riches during the past 15 years to create a lavish infrastructure of utilities, transportation and housing along with such basic industries as oil refining, petrochemicals and steel. In its plan for the next five years, the government is calling on businessmen to bring funds back from foreign bank accounts and build up a layer of privale enterprise worthy of that infrastructure.

So far, the response has been meager.

Bankers, under pressure from some government officials to lend more to private business, complain that they receive few serious proposals for manufacturing projects needing finance. They say that Saudi businessmen tend to pursue only projects that offer a rapid payoff. such as government contracts.

"I think Saudi businessmen are very selfish," confided a young Saudi technocrat. "They are waiting for the boom years of the 1970s to come back."

If so, bankers and government officials agree, the businessmen probably face a long wait: Even if the oil market does rebound, the government has completed most of its crash program of moderniza-

In today's Saudi Arabia, said a European banker based in Riyadh, there are not many opportunities anymore that promise you over-

RIYADH - Saudi Arabia's recession has devastat-

ed hundreds of the marginal companies thrown to-

gether to grab government construction contracts dur-

ing the oil boom. Now, bankers say, the four-year-old slump is straining many of the larger and better-

managed companies.

One example is Arabian Homes Co., a builder of

luxury villas for expauriate executives. The Jeddah-

based company, owned by Dr. G.N. Pharaon, Talal Y.

Zahid and others, is fundamentally strong, bankers

Nonetheless, William Atkinson, president of Arabi-

an Homes, confirmed that the company was unable to

persuade enough banks to refinance debts maturing

this year, and a loan-syndication proposal led by

National Commercial Bank of Saudi Arabia fell

through. As a result, Mr. Atkinson said, the company

had to defer principal payments on its debt, which totals 200 million to 300 million riyals (\$55 million to

lending to construction companies in general.

Banks, especially some of those that serve the Saudi market from offices in Bahrein, have grown wary of

Mr. Atkinson said bank directors were "lightly

shell-shocked" over the collapse of some large borrow-

\$82 million).

Before businessmen begin to take long-term risks, though, they need confidence, and that quality is conspicuously lacking. One indicator is that the share price of Saudi American Bank, widely considered among the stronger institutions, has plunged to about 450 riyals

After the Boom Living on Less in Saudi Arabia

Third of five articles

(\$123) from more than 1,300 riyals Bankers say the main reason for

low confidence is that the government, whose oil revenues have fallen about 75 percent in the past four years, is spreading less money around. For the fiscal year ending next March, the government has budgeted spending of 200 billion rivals. But a leading economist, who asked not to be identified, estimated that actual spending will to-tal 160 billion to 170 billion riyals, down from 283 billion four years

"It's still an economy driven by government expenditure," a senior foreign banker said. Saudi government spending is equivalent to about 56 percent of gross domestic product, the total value of a nation's output of goods and services. excluding income from operations abroad. That compares with about one-third in the United States and

Japan, and 45 percent in Britain. Add the collapse of the Kuwaiti stock market, the Iran-Iraq war and the generally unsettled state of the Middle East, and Saudi businessmen in recent years have found plenty of reasons to hesitate.

Recession Begins to Strain Larger Companies

Sultan bin Salman, the 29-year-old son of one of the kingdom's most powerful princes, Prince Salman bin Abdul Aziz. who is the gover-nor of Riyadh and a brother of King Fahd. Prince Sultan, who returned to the civil service after having flown aboard the U.S. space ? shuttle earlier this year, quoted an Arab proverb that "money is a

The general uncertainty makes it all the more difficult for businessmen to realize that the kingdom is in a "natural transition" from heavy government spending on infrastructure to an era led by private business, explained Sheikh Mo-hammed Abalkhail, the finance

Some Saudis, of course, have continued to invest at home throughout the slump. For example, there was strong demand last spring for an offering of shares in a new Saudi pharmaceutical and medical-supply company, and a proposal to invest private money in petrochemical and other projects is under discussion among a group led by Sheikh Ahmed Juffali and Fluor Arabia, an affiliate of U.S.based Fluor Corp.

The government is trying to ease the way for entrepreneurs by insisting that foreign companies that win big military orders agree to help set high-technology joint ventures with Saudi partners.

To win a giant contract early this year for a military-radar and -communication system, Boeing Co. and General Electric Co. of the United States promised to line up foreign investors willing to plow around \$800 million into such ventures. Among those planned are an air-

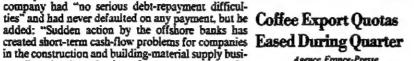
family of Mohamed. Abdullah, Hisham and Khalid

A spokesman for Arabian Bulk Trade said the

Murray, financial director. But Arabian Auto contin-

Many foreign bankers say business confidence eventually will im-

The country is basically a very The company remained confident about long-term prospects and was moving into sales of villas to Saudis as well as expatriates, Mr. Atkinson said, adding: solid, going concern," said an American banker with long experience in the region. "You've got to There are so many opportunities still around."
Also feeling the strains of recession is Arabian Bulk remember these guys are sitting on top of the world's biggest lake of Trade Ltd., an importer of cement, owned by the



Agence France-Presse
LONDON — The International ness." As local production of cement was rising, he said. Arabian Bulk Trade had responded by putting Coffee Organization announced more emphasis on agriculture-related businesses and on bulk-cement handling overseas. Thursday its expected decision to allow the shipment of more coffee to the world market during the cur-Arabian Auto Agency, a distributor of construction

The ICO said it had decided that export quota during the quarter.



Prince Sultan bin Salman: "Money is a coward."

craft-repair and -maintenance center and companies involved in military electronics, computer services and telecommunications.

A similar program is to play a major role in the planned Saudi purchase of Tornado military jets from Britain. Abdulaziz A. Al-Zamil, industry minister, said that the Tornado program was likely to be about as large as the Boeing-GE

Also crusading for private investment in cooperation with for-eign partners is National Industrialization Co., a new privately owned company designed to identify and develop industrial projects.

We still have a lot of confidence in the future of this economy," said Mahsoun B. Jalal chairman of NIC. But even his company has suffered from the general lack of confidence; when shares in NIC were offered last year, the company's bankers had to scrabble hard to find enough buyers.

Tomorrow: New petrochemical plants help reduce reliance on oil.

and agricultural equipment headed by Emir Zeid M. rent quarter in a bid to reduce high Sudairi, had "inevitably been adversely affected by the prices. severe downnum in the Saudi market," said John C.

members that export more than 25,000 60-kilogram bags a year will ued to trade profitably and "to enjoy the support of our banks," he said. When asked specifically whether be allowed to ship 45 percent, in-stead of 25 percent of their annual



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THE DEBT PROBLEM Jesus Silva Herzog, Finance Minister, Mexico. *Fernão Bracher, Governor, Central Bank, Brazil. HOW THE INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL SYSTEM SHOULD ADAPT

LATIN AMERICAN INITIATIVES TO TACKLE

Michel Camdessus, Governor, Banque de France. Robin Leigh-Pemberton, Governor, Bank of England. HOW MULTINATIONALS HAVE MADE A SUCCESS OF OPERATING IN THE REGION

C.J. van der Klugt, Vice-Chairman, Philips Industries, Endhoven. Peter Wallenberg, First Vice Chairman, Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken, Stockholm. REVIVING INDUSTRIES IN LATIN AMERICA

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BASF Profit Surged 34% In Period

LUDWIGSHAFEN, West Germany — BASF AG, the big chemicals group, said Thursday that mine-month group pretax profit rose 33.6 percent, to 2.46 billion Deutsche marks (\$968 million), and group sales rose 0.08 percent, to 32.72 billion DM. Group sales figures did not include the sales of such acquisitions as Inmont Corp. said the management board chair-man, Hans Albers.

The company said parent company pretax profit rose 49 percent and sales climbed 4.8 percent in first nine months of 1985. Parent company profit in the period was 1.30 billion DM, up from 869 billion DM in the like 1984 period. Sales were 15.36 billion DM, BASF

Mr. Albers also indicated that BASF would increase its dividend from last year's 9 DM, but he declined to be more specific.

Higher profit, Mrs. Albers said. was due to strength of the U.S. dollar in the first nine months of 1985, which tended to help exports to the United States, lower expenditure on extraordinary items, and higher capacity utilization.
Sales had increased in Europe,

COMPANY NOTES

Aluminum Co. of America is sell-

ing its 13.3-percent stake in the upprofitable Furukawa Aluminum

Co. to Furukawa Electric Co., the

majority shareholder, Furukawa

Bayerische Motoren Werke AG

has agreed to buy a 23-percent holding in Loewa Opta GmbH from Dresdner Bank AG, raising

its stake in the electronics group to

ing buyers 8.6-percent financing or direct rebates of up to \$1,000 on many of its 1985 and 1986 model

Daimler-Benz AG is talking with

China about possible technical co-

operation in producing heavy

trucks, a company spokesman said. Fiat SpA said it had agreed with

STET, italy's state telecommunica-tions company, on the formation of the United States next year.

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Chrysler Corp. said it was offer-

Electric said in Tokyo.

31 percent, BMW said.

Ashley Offer

Oversubscribed.

LONDON — Kleinwort, Benson Ltd. said its £62.8-million (\$42.7 million) offer Thursday of 46.5 million shares, or 23.3 percent, of Laura Ashley Holdings PLC, the fashion and furnishings group, at 135 pence each was oversubscribed.

Thousands of investors summed the street outside the City branch of Barclays Bank PLC that was acting as receiving bank as the deadline ap-

The basis of allocation would be announced as soon as possible, Kleinwort, Benson said. Trading is due to start Dec. 5.

Mr. Albers said, particularly in Spain, but he gave no figures. North American sales remained flat in dollar terms compared with the first nine months of 1984, he

business had picked up during the second and third quarters. On another matter, the chairman said that U.S. antitrust authorities had cleared the planned acquisition

a joint-venture telecommunica-

Hooker Corp. said its board

lian dollars (\$1.68) a share from

GSH Investments Pty, which is bidding for 30 percent of each

shareholder's stake. Announce-

ments that James Hardie Industries

sociation of Australasia Ltd. plan

Hoya Corp. plans to set up a

joint company in Japan next year

to develop glass as a new material

for computer memory.
Nissan Diesel Motor Co. has ap-

plied to the U.S. Environmental

Protection Agency for permission

to sell its 4-ton and 5-ton trucks in

Ltd. and National Mutual Life As- \$770 million he originally sought,

to accept the offer mean GSH is said. The sources said Mr. Icahn's

tions holding company.

Hooker said.

Cathay Pacific To Sell Public 25% of Shares

HONG KONG — Cathay Pacif-ic Airways Ltd. said Thursday that

it would sell up to 25 percent of its shares to the public in the first half of 1986. Stock analysts said the sale could be worth 2 billion Hong Kong dollars (\$256.4 million).

Swire Pacific Ltd. owns 70 percent of the Hong Kong-based air-line, and Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corp. the remainder.

Analysis said Cathay Pacific, looking to its future after Hong Kong reverts to China in 1997, might be trying to strengthen its claim to being a local airline. Swire Pacific is owned by a British com-

Stockbrokers said the move was also part of a world trend to capitalize on growing investor interest in the airline business.

In addition, analysts said, the airline appeared to have reached the top of its profitability. Cathay Pacific, founded in 1946, was once Mr. Albers said that domestic Hong Kong's only local carrier but now faces competition from Dra-gonair and a subsidiary of British Caledonian Airways.

by Carl C. Icahn, the investor, will probably be delayed by revised fi-

nancing arrangements he is making for \$1.27 billion, instead of the

sources close to the arrangement

Westland PLC's proposed, par-

tial purchase by Sikorsky Aircraft, a subsidiary of United Technol-

ogies Corp., is to be discussed Fri-

day by concerned European heli-copter makers and defense officials

CURRENCY MARKETS

Dollar Reaches 1985 Lows In Light European Trading

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches LONDON - The dollar fell the previous day. sharply Thursday in thin trading on European markets, slumping to a 17-month low against the Deutsche mark and a 19-month low against the Swiss franc.

U.S. operators were absent because of the Thanksgiving holiday. The New York foreign exchange market was closed.

Dealers said the dollar's fall was caused by the anticipation of a drop in American interest rates and lower-than-forecast U.S. economic indicators. They said the light trading exacerbated the dollar's underlying weakness.

In Frankfurt, the dollar was fixed at 2.5318 DM, down from Wednesday's figure of 2.5495. The U.S. currency ended the day at 2.0895 Swiss francs in Zurich, down on 2.0943.

In London, the pound finished Thursday at \$1,478, up from \$1,474 at the close Wednesday. In Tokyo, the dollar recovered slightly to

close at 201.05 yea, up from 200.65

The pressure on the dollar against the mark in Frankfurt was fueled by dollar selling, some from Switzerland, dealers said. The U.S. currency traded as low as 2.527 DM before it recovered somewhat.

The bearish dollar sentiment was reinforced by a feeling that the five major industrial nations — Britain, France, Japan. United States and West Germany — were serious about wanting the dollar lower.

This feeling was combined with speculation that central banks may have intervened to stop the dollar from rising after Wednesday's re-port that the U.S. deficit on merchandise trade had narrowed to

\$11.5 billion in October. In Paris, the dollar fell Thursday to an afternoon fix of 7.725 French francs from 7.77 on Wednesday, In Milan, the U.S. currency slipped to 1,713 lire from 1.723.75, its lowest late figure since June of 1984.

(UPI, Reuters)

THE EUROMARKETS

tion would double BASF's activities in nylon fibers, boosting annual sales to more than 2 billion DM. Michael Miles, chairman of Cathay Pacific, said proceeds from the share sale might be used to service part of Swire's debus, which stand at about 2 billion dollars. Philip Morris Inc. Launches \$500 Million in Road Inc.

LONDON — Slightly firmer fix-ed-rate Eurobond prices encour-aged Philip Morris Inc. to launch Toyota Motor Corp. is consider-\$500 million of bonds, but trading ing raising prices on its car exports in most sectors of the market was to the United States to offset losses would advise shareholders to ac-cept a partial offer of 2.44 Austra-lian dollars (\$1.68) a share from

Trans World Airlines' takeover listless Thursday because of the Thanksgiving Day holiday in the United States, dealers said.

However, dealers attention became focused on the DM-floatingrate-note sector, where prices of early trading on news that Decem-ber's 3.84-billion-DM new-issue calendar would include eight notes totaling 1.775 billion DM. likely to gain effective control, ability to take over TWA was not in

Prices fell as much as 30 basis points before recovering to close about five basis points below Wednesday's levels,

Dealers said the initial view was that the December calendar would add too much new supply, but that the early price declines appeared to be an overreaction, Floating-rate notes in other cur-

at a meeting with Britain's defense secretary, Michael Heseltine, a gov-

rencies ended essentially un-

Philip Morris's package of \$300 million in 914 percent, four-year bonds priced at 100% and \$200 million of 10-percent, 10-year bonds at 99% were well received.

A belief that the issue was part of a general refinancing effort follow-ing the borrower's recent acquisioutstanding issues fell sharply in tion of General Foods Corp., rather than to raise new money, buoyed interest in the bonds, dealers said, Both tranches closed within total fees, with the four-year issue at a discount of 1.57 and the 10-year

bonds at a discount of about 1.78. In other new-issue activity, Walt Disney Productions launched 62.5 million European currency units of 83-percent bonds due in 1994 at

100%, while Pechiney tapped the French franc market with a 500million-franc, 103-percent, fiveyear bond issue at 99%.

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magne" that Napoleon so dramati-cally placed on his own head at his

coronation and the sumptuous array

of rubies and diamonds he gave to

wear the day of her marriage. But fate has nothing to do with the fact that over 200 years later this family business, now

into the 10th generation, still reigns supreme in the

"The hallmark of our success," says co-chairman Jacques Chairmer, "is the distinctive quality of

what we present, our enormous capacity to adapt

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and even six generations and the splendid diamond

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centenary proves Chaumet still excells in creating

Tradition is matched by contemporary creativity,

Objets d'art, a classic Chaumet speciality, acquired'a

new dimension with the introduction of "Les

Nouveaux Regards," historical antiquities embel-

lished by imaginative contemporary settings. The "Pierres d'Or," a collection featuring lustrous cabu-

chons of pure gold, is such a success that a boutique line called the "Petites Pierres d'Or" has been

added. Other best-sellers: the stylish Octuor pen-

dants set with semi-precious stones and the Liens d'Or, based on single or double bands or gold. From their regal past, reflected in the recently restored 18th century salon by Legrence le Jeune

and the museum with its unique collection of model tiaras retracing 200 years of French jewelry, to the latest necklace glearning in its Place Ven-

dome display case, Chaumet continues as one of the

most glittering gems in the crown of Parisian

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Corp. and a member of the board ciple, are expected to cle of governors of the National Association of Securities Dealers. Although the agreement initially

(Continued from Page 9)

involves just a swap of information, rather than an actual expansion of trading, the NASD described it as a first step toward the creation of

such a link.

London Exchange, NASD to Swap Stock Quotes the securities dealers association funds diversify their assets," said has already approved the arrange-James Davin, head of international ment. The directors of the London equity trading at First Boston exchange, which has agreed in principle, and a member of the board ciple, are expected to clear the two-

Once under way, NASDAQ's 2,500 "level two" automated quote display terminals across the United States will carry price quotes on stocks in The Financial Times-Stock Exchange 100. These are the "This is an initial step but an cluding Royal Dutch/Shell, British important step toward a global Telecommunications PLC, British equity-trading system," Gordon S. Petroleum Co., BAT Industries Macklin, president of NASD, said PLC and Glaxo Holdings PLC. In Tuesday in London, where he had addition, NASDAQ subscribers been holding talks with London will receive the price listings on exchange officials. The board of about 180 non-British stocks in

which there is active market-mak- U.S. depository receipts are traded

ernment spokesman said.

For its part, the London board

ing in London off the exchange on NASDAQ. The announcement follows

will receive price quotes on 200 leading NASDAQ industrial and financial concerns, including Intel Corp., Apple Computer Inc. and MCI Communications Corp., along with about 75 non-British international companies whose and information service.

closely on other moves toward global trading. Last week, Institutional Networks Corp., known as Instinct, put into operation an electronic shares trading system in London through the terminals of subscribers to Reuters, the news

BUSINESS PEOPLE

Distillers Names New Director

LONDON - Distillers Co., the Scotch whisky giant facing the threat of a hostile takeover bid, gained a powerful ally Thursday by naming Sir Nigel Broackes a non-

executive director. Sir Nigel is chairman of Trafalgar House PLC, a construction, shipping and oil conglomerate whose interests include the cruise ship Queen Elizabeth II and Lon-

don's Ritz Hotel John Connell, chairman of Distillers, said the appointment was part of his plan to gain more directors with experience outside the liquor industry. He rejected the idea London.

that the appointment was related to expectations that Argyll Group PLC, a grocery-store operator, will soon announce a bid to acquire Distillers, whose top brands include Johnnie Walker whisky and Gordon's gin.

Taibeiyo Securities Co. has opened a representative office in London and appointed Shinzaburo Nogami chief representative. Mr. Nogami was senior general manager of the international division in the Tokyo head office.

Manufacturers Hanover Trust Co. has named Kenneth G. McCracken a vice president. He is with the UK domestic group in

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Interest payable on 29th May, 1986 will amount to U.S. \$417-93 per U.S. \$10,000 Note and U.S. \$10,448-35 per U.S. \$250,000 Note.

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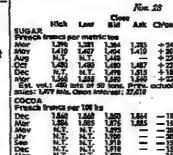
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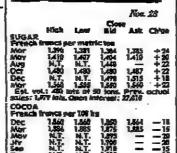
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(Continued from Page 9)

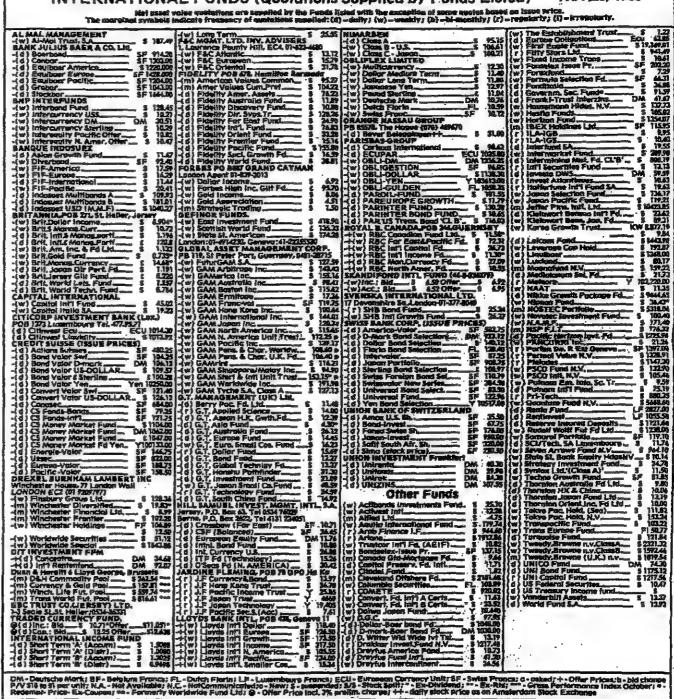
blocks out the memory-resident program. The resident programs usually work by watching, as it are not. When the special key combination that activates the background program is hit, the program prings to life. But a feet of the program is high the program with the progr such as the Xywrite and Samna Word word-processing programs, seize total control of the keyboard in such a way that memory resident

programs cannot "see" what keys are hit Yet another type of interference occurs when there are several programs residing in the memory at once. All the programs are trying to look at the keyboard at the same time and, like a crowd at a parade, they sometimes block one another's view. In extreme cases, the comput-

er can be immobilized. The main problem is a lack of standards. The existing IBM computer and MS-DOS operating system were only designed for one application at a time. When programs like Xywrite were written their creators assumed the programs would have complete control of the computer and never considered that they would have to cohabitate. But developers of memory-resident programs figured out ways to circumvent this limitation and, as often happens, the technol-

ogy rushed ahead before standards could be developed. Software companies, led by Microsoft, are working on developing

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anniversary of the referendum

was marked in Cameroon as a

'day of mourning' for lost ter-

ritory. But the solid decision

of the south to join the Re-

public of Cameroon was a mo-

mentous one that had few pre-

cedents and consolidated the

'originality' as it initiated in-

evitably the policy of bilin-

gualism, since forty or so years

of rule by the British and the

French had introduced and

consolidated their languages

at the expense of German.

This bilingualism has given

Cameroon a special pio-

nerring vocation in Africa, of-

fering an example of a way out

of the criss cross of linguistic

zones inherited from colo-

nialism which West Africa in

particular suffers from. The

model of Cameroon is one

which the sixteen countries of

ECOWAS (the Economic

States) could benefit from, al-

though Cameroon itself is not

Reunification was one of

the platforms of the Camer-

oonian nationalists in the

heyday of party politics which

affected both East and West

Cameroon in the years after the World War II. The other

platform was that of in-

dependence. When both of

these were achieved, the two

main objectives of the radical

Union des Peuples Game-

rounais (UPC), which had

been behind the armed rebel-

lion launched in 1955, were

remaining rump of rebels was

CAMEROON

From the Kamerun Idea to the New Deal

ne of the main things that strikes observers about Cameroon is its originality. It does not fit easily into stereotypes, yet in many ways is an archetypal African country, having a mix of history, culture and peoples, whose richness and diversity is as little-known as it is remarkable. Cameroon seldom commands headlines, yet it is in a highly strategic position on the 'armpit' of the West African coast, lying between the turbulent giants of Nigeria to the west and Zaire not far to the south. To the north-east lies Chad, scene of civil wars for the last 20 years, which have miraculously avoided spilling over the frontier into Cameroon.

Like so many West African countries Cameroon takes its name from the Portuguese (see article 'A Rich Cultural Heritage' - on page xx) who militarily, excised chunks of were the first Europeans to have contact with that part of Africa. For the next 400 years, after the Portuguese, there were the British, the Spanish, the French and Germans, but it was only in the late 19th century, in the course of what. was known as the 'Scramble for Africa' that what is now known as Cameroon came into existence officially (with frontiers not fully defined and somewhat different) in July 1884 as the Germany Kamerun Protectorate. Its creation was part of the European maneouvring prior to the notorious Berlin Conference of later that year.

This was carved out of an elongated triangle of land stretching from the Equatorial Forest through the grasslands to the semi-arid Sabelian region around Lake Chad, which the northern tip of the territory touches. The area took in a multitude of peoples, very often splitting important ethnic groups into two, as was the case with the Poulh (Fuleni) of the Adamawa who resides in Yola

fluence on subsequent historcall the Kamerun Idea. This tory, and for some years the defeated only in 1970-71. The

came to be relevant after the World War I when the British and the French, having already driven the Germans out territory and divided the remains of the colony in the name of the League of Nations in 1919, establishing the two mandated territories of East (French) and West (British) Cameroon. This division gave the preponderance of the territory of the former German colony to the French, but the British retained an important strip along the Nigerian border from the coast to Lake Chad, i.e. the whole length of Cameroon. The French set up a

separate administration, but the British effectively ran their territory from Nigeria. After World War II these in turn became United Nations Trust Territories, and the pressure from the UN for their independence became, as with the other former German West African colony of Togo, a factor in the movement for independence throughout West Africa. Thus, after the independence of Fast Cameroon at the beginning of 1960, with Am-

madou Abidjo as President in Adamawa Plateau, many of February 1961, a referendum whom still owe residual alleg- was held in the Britishiance to the Lamido of administered trust territories in which a paradoxical result was produced: the more pop-The German connection ulous southern part of the terforms part of the 'originality' ritory voted quite convincingly to go in with the larger the German colonization Francophone part, while the for the authorities of the lasted little more than thirty northern segment voted to newly independent Republic Minister. In 1979 the conyears, it had an important in- stay with Nigeria. This rejection was a blow to the Kaical evolution, particularly in merun Idea of reunification of what nationalists later came to all the former German terri-

rebellion had an abiding legacy, both in the prominent place of security in the political consciousness of Camerconians, and, paradoxically, in providing a more dramatic context to the quest for unity which has been an abiding political theme over the twentyfive years of independence.

The key dates of the independence era concern that unity. The independence of East Cameroon in 1960 and reunification in 1961, when the federal republic was set up, followed by the progressive integration of the minority Anglophone area into the larger Francophone area. Although this has not been without its problems, the English-speaking populations of the former Southern Cameroons have never forgotten that they are in Cameroon by their own free choice when they

voted in the 1961 referendum. The major milestone along the road to consolidation of unity came the next year when, on May 20, 1972, a massive referendum vote approved a new constitution setting up a unitary state, to be called the United Republic of Cameroon. Although the new constitution actually came into force on June 2, it was May 20 which was subsequently always celebrated as

the republic's national day. The new constitution did away with the separate powers of the federal entities of East and West Cameroon such as state assemblies, prime ministers and ministers and separate civil services. It gave more power to the executive Community of West African president and abolished the post of federal Vice-President which had traditionally always come from the minority Angiophone area since the President was a Francophone. This new political dispensation gave an even more central rôle to the single united party in the single united state, although the executive presidency and the power of a centralized state in the French pattern has limited the role

the party could play. After President Ahidjo was reelected as the sole UNC candidate for the presidency in 1975, he decided to offload achieved, and it was possible some of his work burden by creating the post of Prime to master the rebellion in the stitution was amended to years immediately following make the Prime Minister his independence, although a last successor, but since Ahidjo was relatively young, there

Continued on page 17

A Message from the **President of the Republic**

ameroon, a land of dialogue and freedom, maintains excellent relations with all peace-loving countries that respect its sovereignty. Its economy is one of the most robust on the continent as a result of the country's political stability, its population's seriousness and zeal with a growth rate of 7.5 per cent, moderate inflation and a rather small foreign debt, Cameroon's performance is exceptional in the present world economic situation. Food self-sufficiency is not an empty slogan in Cameroon. Furthermore, the output from the thriving and diversified industrial sector complements the revenue derived from the primary and tertiary sectors.

Stringent Management

The cornerstone of the Government's domestic policy is national unity and integration, the guarantors of peace and progress in harmony. As concerns our economy, the policy of self-reliant development, which we are trying to promote by making Cameroonians the driving force and final goal of their development, does not mean national economic self-sufficiency, insularity or isolationism. It is an open-door policy towards the rest of the world, within a context of planned liberalism in which private initiative is encouraged and stimulated but regulated by the state, which is the guarantor of the public interest.

The policy of communal liberalism which I put forward during the congress of our great national party last March in Barnenda (North-West Province) should be understood in this light. Communal liberalism expresses commitment to foster the development of Cameroon in accordance with the positive principles of a liberal economy revamped and enriched with the lofty values of Black-African civilization, especially solidarity and generosity. It presupposes not only the fair distribution of the fruits of development to all members of the national community but also the necessary sacrifices arising from the need to ensure the progress of all in a free and just society. The development we want to promote through communal liberalism can be achieved only if all citizens adopt new principles. In this respect they must, first of all, accept to be ruled by the principle of stringency in the management of public property and the moralization of their conduct. They will thus shun such ills as fraud, misappropriation and extortion, laxity, nepotism; complacency and corruption.

Genuine Bilingualism

The communal liberalism in which my political action is rooted guarantees human rights and individual freedoms, while promoting social justice and peaceful co-existence among the various linguistic, ethnic and religious communities. As a bilingual and multicultural country, with French and English as its official languages, Cameroon is making considerable efforts to enable bilingualism to become an ever-growing reality. Bilingual primary schools and secondary and high schools have been opened. A bilingual degree programme exists in the Faculty of Arts and Human Sciences at the University of Yaoundé. In all the faculties and professional schools of the university, lectures are given in both English and French.

There is an annex of The Advanced Teacher's Training College at Bambili in the North-West Province. A university campus for the teaching of languages has just opened in Buea, chief-town of the South-West Province (an English-speaking province). Since the beginning of the 1985/1986 academic year, an advanced school for translators and interpreters has been functioning within this campus. The Official Gazette is published in both English and French while there is an English version and a French version of Cameroon Tribune, the national newspaper. Programmes over the national radio network are not only broadcast in the major national languages but also in the two official languages. The same policy applies to the national television network whose experimental programmes in March, May and August 1985 were televised in English and French. In keeping with the same policy we have instituted a

programme for the teaching of English to public servants and other staff in the public and semi-public sectors. All these endeavours in favour of bilingualism fall within the overall framework of the assertion of our national identity and consciousness. They also reflect our firm determination to build a state in which national unity and integration constitute the key clauses of the contract of progress binding all the citizens, with one another on the one hand, and with the Republic, on the other, so that a new national community based on a common way of thinking and behaving may emerge.

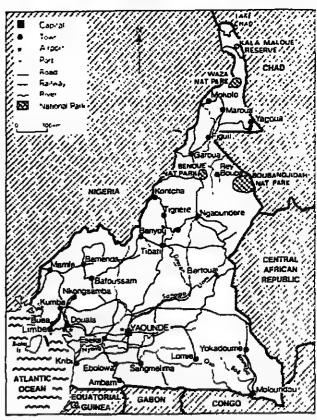
An Indivisible State

Cameroon therefore intends to harmoniously integrate within the same political, economic, social and cultural entity, the two linguistic communities inherited from the territories formerly under British and French Trusteeship which were reunified on October 1, 1961. Unification came on May 20, 1972 and total unity on January 25, 1984 giving birth to the one and indivisible Republic of

However, harmony is not limited to the Anglophone and Francophone communities only. It extends to all the provinces (10 in all), the ethnic groups (about 300) and religions (Muslim, Christian, Animist) and to coexistence between Cameroonians and foreigners.

A Liberal Investment Code

As concerns foreigners in particular, I am pleased to note the appreciable role they are playing in the growth of our gross national product. Through their dynamic action,



our foreign economic partners - among whom there are many Europeans and Americans - are now making an invaluable contribution to national development.

It was in order to boost investment activities in Cameroon that my government drew up a New Investment Code that came into force on July 4, 1984. Again, on June 13, 1984, I reformed the structures and guidelines of the Aid and Loan Guarantee Fund.

As a result of the increase in its equity capital and sources of financing, the diversification of its sources of intervention, and the softening of its loan conditions, this body is expected to give new impetus to small and medium sized undertakings. They will consequently become increasingly competitive. In addition, I have just signed two ordinances redefining the functioning of banks and insurance companies so that they can participate more effectively than ever before in national development. Steps have also been taken to reduce the time taken to pay the state's creditors so that investors may not suffer the consequences of administrative bottlenecks in their development activities.

Such measures are meant to encourage investment by nationals and by foreigners because the implementation of our five-year Economic and Social Development Plan calls for a sizeable contribution from our foreign partners within the context of balanced cooperation. I fervently hope that such co-operation, to which we attach the greatest importance, may be increasingly strengthened in the interest of all parties. For our part, we will spare no effort to further develop these bilateral and multilateral

For, considering the present world economic situation high is characterized by the combined effects of economic recession and natural disasters, North-South cooperation is indispensable.

Consequently, my government has always advocated fruitful dialogue between the two hemispheres for the advent of a new world order based on equity and mutual respect. In the present context where all nations are interdependent, such dialogue, when frank and mutually beneficial, constitutes the guarantee of a new commitment to growth capable of fostering the well-being of the entire international community.

Paul Biya



President Paul Biya addresses the Congress at Bamenda, March 21-24, 1985.

President Paul Biya Paul Biya was born on February 13, 1933 at Mvomeka

in Sangmelina District in the southern part of what at that time was the French-ruled part of the League of Nations Mandate. Brought up as a Catholic, he was educated first at the Lower Seminary in Akoro, then in Douala at the Lycée Leclerc, from where in 1956 at the age of 23 he went to Paris to the Lycee Louis le Grand, proceeding from there to the University of Paris, where he studied law and administration from 1957-62. He was then whisked straight back to the President's office in Yaoundé where he immediately became the head of the foreign aid department, before moving to the Ministry of Education, where he was first Directeur de Cabinet of the Minister, then Secretary-General of the Ministry. By 1967 his meteoric rise took him back to the Presidency, where he first headed the President's civil office becoming the following year Secretary-General to the Presidency, the most important civil service posting in the country, which job he held for the next seven years, concurrently with the title of Minister of State. So conversant was he with all the problems of government in Cameroon that he seemed the obvious choice in 1975 when President Ahidjo decided to create the post of Prime Minister, a job he held until he succeeded President Ahidjo in November 1982.

THE REPUBLIC OF **CAMEROON**

(LA REPUBLIQUE DU CAMEROUN)

Area: 475.000sq.km. Population: 9.54 million

Capital: Yaoundé Official languages: French and

English

October 1, 1961

May 20, 1972

November 6, 1982

(1984)

Key dates Independence - proclamation of

the Republic (that is of the former French administered East Cameroon) January 1, 1960

Reunification (of former British and French trust territories) as a

federation

Unification (Referendum voting the end of federation)

Coming to power of President Paul Biya

: Unitary State, Presidential regime, monocameral assembly

Administrative: 10 provinces, 41 divisions broken down into eub-divisions.

National Anthem

set-up

: 'O Cameroon, Cradle of our Fathers'

Motto

Currency

: Peace-Work-Fatherland : Cameroon People's Democratic Movement sole political party

Political Party

reformed March 1985. CFA Franc (CFA 435 = 1 US8/CFA 560 = £1)

Religions Main products : Christianity, Islam and Indigenous African religions Coffee, Cocoa, Cotton, Petroleum. tropical woods.

Main Towns

: Douala (950 000 inh.) Yaoundé (62 000 inh.) Bafoussam, Maroua, Garoua, Nkongsamba, Barnenda,

National Unity

President Paul Biya, speaking at the Second Extraordinary Congress of the Cameroon National Union on September 14, 1983.

"National unity is fraught with diversity and complementarity, solidarity and faith in a common destiny, transcends all forms of particularisms, especially geographical, historical, linguistic, tribal and religious, making Cameroon a modern and powerful state where there is stability in justice, and equality of all, in respect of the duties and benefits of public services.

This means that Cameroonians are first of all Cameroonians, before being Bamilekes, Ewondos, Foulbes, Bassas, Bulus, Doualas, Bakweris, Bayas, Massas or Kakas. This means that Cameroonians are first of all Cameroonians before being English-speaking or French-speaking, Christians, Muslims or Animists.

It also means that the President of the Republic, Head of a secular State, regardless of his area of origin or his religion, is and remains the President of all Cameroonians.

Lastly it means that Cameroonians in respect of every individual's rights and of the laws and regulations of the Republic, are at home anywhere in Cameroon and that civil servants, in particular, should be able to serve the Nation wherever they are transferred to by the State.

In other words, national unity condemns tribalism, favouritism, and recommends a mentality and a spirit that are truly Cameroonian. It calls for a real national integration that is trustful, conscious and progressive."

Material prepared by Polydore H. Bistouri with assistance from Stanford Willis, Jean Jacques Nsika and James Dugdale.

The Economy: Oil, but also Agriculture

That is remarkable about Cameroon's economy is that, although Africa in general has been experiencing serious difficulties, and some countries have known disaster, Cameroon has survived fairly well, and even succeeded in some directions in improving its position. As the 1984 report of the World Bank observed, Cameroon succeeded in maintaining a growth of nearly 7 per cent, whereas most of the "states south of the Sahara have their backs against the wall."

Even more noteworthy is the fact that this favourable economic climate has been maintained in spite of the period of political uncertainty which surrounded the events of April 1984 when the regime was in danger of being violently overthrown. There is no doubt that the rapid suppression of the uprising, and the closing of ranks which followed it, combined with the impression that President Biya was now at last decisively master in his own house and had indeed been given a breathing-space, all helped to bury any suggestion of instability as quickly as possible, but it is also a reflection of the basic potential and satisfactory prevailing conditions in Cameroon.

The Oil Success Story Superficially the key to the success story might appear to be the rapidly expanding oil production since exports first started in 1977, but it is not the whole story: oil production in any case remains relatively modest, and the Cameroonians themselves have deliberately tried to avoid being dazzled by the increase in revenues. What was as important was the fact that when the surpluses started there was already a considerable diversified base in both agriculture and industry on which to build. The existence of this base has also meant that, in spite of the glut in the world oil market which has adverselv affected anticipated reveoil producing countries, Cameroon's position has remained sound (here, the contrast with neighbouring Nigeria, where the much greater oil boom of the 1970s was accompanied by a catastrophic decline of agriculture. is unavoidable and provides the key to Cameroon's posi-

Although official figures on oil production and revenues have been hard to come by in the past (oil revenues have been kept in a separate budget outside the national budget and the figures not released the purpose being, it was said, to prevent an "oil boom mentality" - the general picture is now fairly well known, and production figures are availnues in Cameroon as in other able. The oil sector in 1983 4

contributed some 14 per cent to Cameroon's Gross Domestic Product. Current forecasts from reli-

able sources predict that Cameroon's output will peak at something near this level (7.6m metric tonnes per year) with production likely to taper off in the late 1980s unless there are significant new discoveries. In the period from 1977-84 Cameroon produced a total of just over 30m tonnes of crude oil with the SONARA refinery selling a total of some 4.4m tonnes on the domestic market. There is little new exploration taking place at the moment. Cameroon's ultimate recoverable reserves have been calculated at between 75m and 100m

could end before the end of the century.

The SONARA refinery at Limbe (in the former West Cameroon) which came into operation in mid-1981, helped Cameroon to consolidate the advantages to be obtained from having its own oil production. At present it is refining an estimated 1.2m tonnes of crude oil a year (a little over half capacity) which satisfies domestic demand with the exception of the demand for asphalt, lubricants, and other speciality products. Some refinery products are in turn exported to neighbouring countries.

The other major national enterprise connected with the business is the government's own National Hydrocarbons Corporation (SNH) created in 1980 in order to ensure the exploitation of Cameroon's own oil and natural gas resources according to its national priorities. The SNH holds 20 per cent of equity shares in local oil companies in partnership with international oil companies, assumes shares of production, and market's crude oil on behalf of the state.

The natural gas deposits are currently seen as the great unexploited natural resource of Cameroon. Known deposits are said to be perhaps as much as 100 billion cubic metres, but an ambitious scheme to develop a multi-million dollar LNG (Liquified Natural Gas) Plant at the coastal town of Kribi has been put on the shelf for lack of demand in Europe. The President of the French oil company ELF, Michel Pecquer has put a damper on all African LNG projects as far as the European market is concerned, saying that there are ample supplies of gas available in Europe until 1992/3. The lower spot price of oil was also a factor in

Notwithstanding this setback, the Cameroon government is examining the possibility of developing a local gas industry. According to the Ministry of Mines, Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) consumption (chiefly for light industry and for cooking in some households) increased by over 25 per cent per year between 1980 and 1983, thus giving the lie to the view that there was no gas demand in Cameroon. It is hoped that SONARA may adapt to more LPG production, and it is also hoped to build a gas bottle factory, but the scale will still remain very small compared to the Kribi project. The energy situation in Cameroon also has to take into account the fact that the country has considerable po-

Agriculture Holding Out

hydro-electric power.

tential for manufacture of

cheap electricity through

In view of the strictly finite limit to Cameroon's oil, there is general awareness that, in terms of revenue generation, the main resource of the country has got to continue to be agriculture. This employs about 70 per cent of the active labour force and is still the backbone of the economy. Besides being virtually selfsufficient in the production of foodstuffs (which thus avoids the heavy import bill for food that is the bane of so many African governments trying to stay afloat), Cameroon is an important exporter of cocoa and coffee, and a significant producer of agricultural products such as paim oil, rubber and cotton. Smallholder farming is still the main source of agricultural output, with the peasant sector accounting for over 90 per cent of production.

It must nevertheless be remarked that, due to oil, the share of agriculture in both

Gabon as providing the neces-

sary counter-balance to the

otherwise dominant role that

Zaire might play in the

Although France has only

recently returned to its posi-

tion as principal trading client

of Cameroon (taking 27 per

cent of exports compared to

25 per cent going to the USA)

it has consistently had the

leading place as supplier.

taking advantage of the franc

zone connection and other

mechanisms of France's

sphere of influence. In 1983

France supplied some 47 per

cent of Cameroon's imports.

Thus in economic terms

alone, Cameroon's relations

with France are central to its

foreign policy considerations

outside Africa. More than

many countries closely con-

nected to France by history,

Cameroon is keen on diver-

sifying its external relations.

The Americans for example,

have a 'sizeable' investment

presence, mainly in the oil and

banking sectors, and Came-

roon is also keen on using its

Lomé Convention connec-

tions with the EEC to involve

others notably West Germany

and UK. The latter, in par-

ticular, enjoys considerable

goodwill in Cameroon which

has been under-utilised for

business purposes (there has

been a trade deficit since the

late 1970s when Cameroon

first started exporting crude

country which has developed

considerable interest in Ca-

meroon is Canada, perhaps

because it detects an affinity in

the official bi-lingualism. Ear-

lier in 1985 'Cameroon Eco-

nomic Days' were held in

Canada with the principal aim

of attracting investment, and

to Britain). Another

GDP and export earnings has gone down in recent years, even if production on the whole has not. The agricultural sector contributed over 30 per cent to the GDP before 1980, but the latest estimates put it at 23-24 per cent. In recent years the high incidence of drought and related side effects such as heavy harmattan has affected performance and figures have been disappointing, but improved rainfall in the last two years should help figures to show

running at under half installed capacity, and practically all were recording losses, he said. He also noted that matters had not improved when the foreign firms which had set them up were called back to try to sort them out. Large sophisticated industries were ill-adapted to local conditions, he said, and it was better to build them up slowly starting on a fairly small scale. This reasoning is certainly

At the resort of Kribi on the Atlantic coast, a man carves out a log canoe with simple tools.

more buoyancy. In the behind the government's own 1982/3 year, there were declines in the production of cotton, cocoa, pineapples, arabica coffee and bananas, although some other commodities (robusta coffee, rice, corn, millets, palm oil and nuts) showed increases.

The 1983/4 production figures were also very mixed, but the signs for this year are much better, and the plentiful 1985 rains should also have good results, although the continuing after-effects of the heavy drought in the north will take some time to

Industry: Beating

Cameroon's success lies in its relatively large and varied manufacturing industry, geared to a large extent to the local market.

being subjected to some

specific local problems. It is estimated by one source that the sector experienced declines in output of 2 to 3 per cent year in both 1982 and 1983, although by early 1984 the overall industrial production index turned upwards: a slight slowdown after the April attempted coup did not last and activity continued to improve into 1985. The fall in performance was attributed to such factors as drought induced shortage of agricultural raw materials, tising labour costs, high interest rates on borrowing (and higher than anticipated debt service payments) increased cost of imported inputs and disruption in neighbouring markets (the recession in Nigeria, followed by the 1984 border closure is also said to have had some in-

The government's attitude to industry is also being conditioned by the difficulties it has been experiencing in major industries such as ALUCAM, the aluminium smelter company which has been having financial troubles from depressed export prices and rising costs from a recent plant expansion, as well as a temporary cutback in hydroelectric power allocations because of the drought. to bounce back after a reand has recently announced plans for major new investments, including, in the immediate future, new port in-

The other industry in difficulties, however, the huge CELLUCAM pulp and paper factory is more of a problem, having been closed down for a couple of years now, due to financial nonviability. CELLUCAM was particularly in the mind of the head of the industrialists federation Syndustrican, Samuel Kondo, when he criticised the various large turnkey industries which have been set up in.

decision to press the development of PME (small and medium enterprises) since it still accords importance to industrial development, especially in view of Cameroon's good position to take advantage of the UDEAC market in neighbouring countries, and one day perhaps of the market which could be offered by the larger Economic Community of Central African States.

The public sector has a major shareholding in industry, especially agroindustry and heavy industry. and the main instrument of intervention is SNI (the National Investment Corporation), although some businesses have direct government participation. Many of the state enterprises suffer from poor conception and management, and most have been having difficulties of late. The government has requested assistance from the World Bank in the seform of the parastatal sector, and changes are certainly in the

Infrastructure: Repairing the Neglect

L'CORORDIC OBSERVERS BRIVE

has been much visible sign of the large amounts of money now being devoted to the revitalisation of Cameroon's infrastructure. "Real estate speculation, construction and public works activities are currently flourishing." It has been a fact that Cameroon's basic infrastructure has long lagged behind some of its neighbours. The comparison has been made, for example, between the Nigerian side of the Trans-African highway, a solid stretch of tarred road to the Cameroon border where it becomes little more than a track as it continues its route to Bamenda. Out of a total of 65,000km of primary and secandary routes there are only some 2500km of tarred roads Among projects newly completed are the new Donala-Yaounde highway, and by 1986 the "Barnenda ring road" and key sections of the Trans-African highway will be completed, but there is a much more comprehensive: plan for tarring roads-under the 1981-6 Development Plan, which should be ex-

tended into the new plan. The railway sector will achnext year when the realignment of the track between Donala and Yaounde one of the first sections of track to have been built, begun by the Germans and finished by the French in 1926 - is due to be completed. The as far as debt is concerned ALUCAM seems to be trying new \$250million line will cut the total distance from 308km covery in the world market to 265km and iron out many of the more dangerous bends that exist in the old line. This will mean that the Trans-Camerounais, one of the major railway projects in Africa in recent decades will finally be fully functioning, as Douala-Yaounde links up with the more modern section from Yaounde to Ngaoundere 625km of track which was

> It opens the possibility either of extension further north to give Cameroon a more comprehensive nationwide railway system, or form the basis of a railway system extending to neighbouring

completed in 1973.

land-locked countries such as Cameroon since independ-Chad or Central African Reence. Most of them were now Other areas of infrastruc-

ture where there has been considerable activity lately include the development of water supply, and telecommunications.

Social expenditure (education and health) also account for some of the construction boom. As one observer notes, construction cranes dot the horizons of Yaounde Douala and other cities as office buildings, aparument blocks and housing developments spring up, concluding that infrastructure development. long neglected, is directly or indirectly leading to much of Cameroon's "onshore"

It is difficult not to conclude, however much the government seeks to "dedramatise" the issue, that there are many external symptoms of an eil-boom. However much the oil revenues may still be concealed, people know they are there. There is no doubt too that the "smell of oil" has brought in a rush of expansion in the banking sector. There are now nine commercial banks operating there where there were four only five years ago. Conspicuously the new banks are mainly non-French, and the grip of the French banks on Cameroon's economy is certainly less than it was as Chase Manhattan, First National and the Bank of America (all three US: banks), and the Lincembourg registered and Middle East funded Bank of Credit and Commerce International (BCCI) have set up

The Plan and the Budget

The philosophy that guides development in Cameroon is what is called "planned liberalism," that is, a mixed economy where the private sector has considerable scope for action, but must operate within priorties established by the government in the framework of national planning. Indeed such policies operate in most African countries which feel that they cannot afford what one African leader has called "capitalism sauvage" (wild capitalism). The current Development Plan 1981 to 1986 is the Vth, and was introduced while Paul Biys was still Prime Minister.

The plan stresses balanced development and puts agricolorie family and squarely a the centre of the country's development. As much as 40 per cent of the current plan's financial requirements is to be provided by the domestic and

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oreign private sectors. The latest National Budget introduced on June 11, 1985 and promuigated on June 29 can be taken as a useful guide to the kind of policies that Bryz has been pursuing and intends to pursue on the eve of drawing up a new Development Plan (the VIth) to come into operation in 1987. The budget was balanced in revenue and expenditure at 740 billion CFA francs, an increase of 120bn, in absolute terms and 19.3 per cent over the 1984-5 budget (itself increased by 19.2 per cent over the previous year).

Investment will represent 41.9 per cent of the overall budget against 35 per cent the previous year. Rural development will receive over 16 per cent of the total, an increase of 32 per cent over the previous year. As much as 21 per cent of all capital spending is to go to road, port air and telecommunications infrastructure.

The budger, financed "ennirely from national reieve an important milestone, sources" gave a priority place to employment and housing.

A major concern for any Cameroon administration at the moment must be the dramatic rise in indebtedness in recent years, although it is still in a much better position than most of its neighbours, partly because it can finance so much on its own resources and afford to service what debt it has.

-There is a wide belief that Cameroon still has time and resources to keep the situation under control and can still be helped by the strong conservative inclinations still prevailing in government. The handling of the phasing out of oil revenues at the end of the decade is also a question mark over the future. But in the short term Cameroon has every reason to be satisfied than its position is at least relatively better than most other countries of the African con-

Foreign Policy - Near the African Centre

ameroon's foreign policy has traditionally always been 'centrist' in African terms, and internationally non-aligned, although like so many other countries it has a more pronounced cooperation with Western countries better placed to provide assistance.

In Africa its geographically central position has been reflected in policy: it was a founder member of the Organisation of African Unity in 1963 and tended to provide strong support to the Pan-African organisation in the various crises that have threatened it in more than twenty years of existence. This was particularly true between 1972 and 1978 when two Cameroonians in succession were Secretaries-General of the OAU in the shape of Nzo Ekangaki (1972-74) and William Eteki Mboumoua (1974-8), who is now Cameroon's Foreign Minister.



President Paul Biva and Mrs. Biva with Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher in London.

In the OAU's most serious crisis from 1982-4 Cameroon was among those who objected to the seating of the Sahrawi Arab Democratic Republic (SADR) and boycotted the two summits in Tripoli (the second boycott was over Chad, indicating that the boycot related as much to antipathy to Colonel Gaddafy as to the specific issues raised). However Cameroon actively endorsed the compromise which permitted the SADR's seating even with those countries like Cameroon

which did not recognise it. Cameroon has always been strongly behind a firm line in opposition to South Africa's apartheid policies, refusing all trade links and denying entry to South African passport holders. It also declined to support the policy of 'dialogue' with South Africa that a few francophone African

countries tried to initiate in

suppressed at the OAU. The attitude of Cameroon to the countries of the francophone sphere of influence is also subtly ambivalent. As a ties with France, cemented by its membership of the franc links with the other francophone countries of Africa. participating in many common organisations (although early in the 1970s Cameroon pulled out of Air Afrique to form its own national carrier Cameroon Airlines). The vears of French administration in the larger part of the country could not but help make their mark, and France was the main partner in the economic take-off, even if

others were brought in as a matter of conscious policy. Nevertheless Camerooni-

ans are very strict in maintaining their bilingual stance, and resisting the idea that they are in any way a 'francophone' country. They conspicuously do not attend the Franco-African summits which have become an annual event since the early 1970s, and indeed are attended by observers from a great many nonfrancophone countries, sometimes at very high level. The Cameroonians say that they do not attend meetings of the Commonwealth, so why should they take part in something even approximately similar with France? Likewise Cameroon is a member of the Culture and Technical Cooperation Agency (The ACCT), set up at the end of the 1960s as an embryonic response to the existence of the Commonwealth. By the same token Cameroon has been an enthusiastic partner of the European Economic Community (EEC) in its African activities, perhaps because of its connection in the colonial period with three different European powers, all of which are now members of the EEC.

Thus there was a symbolic importance in choosing Yaoundé as the venue for the signature of the first agreement between a number of African countries (mainly francophone) and the EEC of the six in 1963. It was perhaps unfortunate for Cameroon that the Yaoundé Convention became too closely identified with a paternalistic approach to aid in Africa, and with the ramifications of the French sphere of influence, so that when the agreement was enlarged to include all of Africa south of the Sahara as well as the Caribbean and Pacific (i.e. ACP), there were some who wanted a new name, and so country with strong economic the venue was changed to Lome for the 1975 signing. But the EEC connection is zone, it inevitably has close still highly prized, and Cameroon is both an active participant in the work of Lomé and a major beneficiary from its various instruments, notably the European Develop-

> Another grouping, this time entirely African, to which Cameroon belongs, is the CEEAC (the Economic Community of Central African States). This was set up in 1983 as one of the four main African regional groupings suggested by the United Nations Economic Commission

for Africa (ECA), and takes in ten countries from Chad to Zaire. It is very much along the lines of the West Africans' ECOWAS which stretches to Cameroon's western neighbour Nigeria, and involves the same kind of aspiration to integration with the eventual establishment of a common market, as well as an economic and monetary union. Ironically relations with the giant Nigerian neigh-

the loss of interest in LNG



William Eteki Mboumoua, Foreign Affairs Minister. Formerly Secretary-General of the OAU (1974-78).

bour, with which there are so many ties have been going through a bad patch of late because of disputes over from-

tiers and oil. Cameroon has already played a prominent part in the UDEAC (Central African Customs and Economic Union) set up in the early 1960s together with the four countries that had formerly constituted the French Equatorial African Federation (AEF), Gabon, Chad, Central African Republic and Congo. UDEAC has been generally reckoned to be one of Africa's more successful smaller economic groupings, so Cameroon is well placed, especially with its own strong economic base, its plentiful trained manpower and its growing industries to play a major part in the new grouping. At the moment, it is true, it is little more than a

there is a useful Canadian aid programme.

oil

Heads of State at a recent UDEAC summat meeting (1. tor.) President Paul Biya of Cameroon, President Andre Kolingba of Central African Republic, President Teodoro Obiang-Nguama of Equatorial Guinea, President Denis Sassou-Nguesso of Congo and President Omar Bongo of Gubon.

paper charter, and implemen-Recession . The other main plank of tation is still being worked out, but Cameroon is keenly interested, and will host the

next summit of the grouping in December in Yaoundé. Observers see Cameroon, in alliance with rich but small

Important industries include food processing, beverages (there are a significant number of breweries), tobacco, textiles, shoes, as well as metallurgical, mechanical, chemical, cement and plastics. From 1978 to 1982 inclusive the manufacturing sector recorded average annual growth of some 11 per cent, and it contributed It per cent to also noted that of late, there GDP in 1982. It has, however, shown some signs of being affected by the world economic slowdown as well as

stallations.



REPUBLIC OF CAMEROON



Self-sufficiency in Food a long standing Priority

For a Developing Country like Cameroon, Agriculture is the best basis for Development.

President Paul Biya

he mobilisation of the rural population throughout the Cameroon has made it shortage, are becoming prohibitive for families in a low possible to show the whole world the vitality of its agriculture and the enormous potential of the country in this sphere.

Self-sufficiency in food is a living reality in the Cameroon. It is the result of a discerning policy which wisely puts agriculture at the top of the list of priorities. The basic objective of this policy is; to consolidate the national self-sufficiency in food, to improve in quality and quantity export products and to raise the standard of living in

Agriculture is the key sector in the Cameroonian economy since it represents approximately 40% of the G.N.P. and 70% of export value. The diversity of the physical, human and historical factors accounts for the variety of products.

In North Cameroon, from Lake Tchad to the Benoue Basin, the Sahelian climate provides the best possible region for millet, sorghum, rice and maize. In the forested southern regions with an equatorial climate tubers and the banana plantain predominate. It is the region of the cacao tree, one of the main export products.

In the coastal regions the main crops are palm oil, 'robusta' coffee and bananas, while on the high western plateaux many food crops (maize, peanuts, beans . . .) are grown as well as manufacturing crops such as 'arabica' coffee. Soya has also been cultivated for some time.

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Efforts are being made both by the public authorities and other private organisations to bring about modernisation within the agricultural sector. Likewise, efforts are being made to promote agricultural cooperatives and FONA-DER (Fonds National de Développment Rural - National Fund of Rural Development) is granting loans to farmers. This organisation is accelerating its decentralisation programme in an effort to become more accessible to the

In order to protect the agricultural producers in the Cameroon from the repercussions of the fall in prices on the world market, the government has created a price stabilisation fund, which is the "Office National de Commercialisation des Produits de Base" ("National Trade Office for Primary Products") (ONCPB) whose headquarters are in Douala.

The Cameroon Government has made its Choice

Agriculture must and will remain the priority sector within the context of the National Development Pro-

In order to enable the agricultural sector to continue to play its rôle of central figure in the development programme to the full, while at the same time ensuring selfsufficiency in food for the population, public authorities will henceforth place emphasis on the rationalisation and utilisation of the basic production elements: manpower, the land and other factors and the design and putting into effect of an efficient plan of action for food distribution.

By this approach, the government hopes to provide the active rural population with a range of material means, technical know-how and a tight framework within which to function, which is so necessary to the development of all the farmers, breeders, fishermen and fish breeders supplying the national food demand.

Likewise this approach is intended to revitalise the rural milieu in the Cameroon by giving new drive to village

UNITÉ PROGRÈS

DEMOCRATE

DEMOCRACY

The emblem of the

Cameroon People's.

Democratic Movement

(CPDM)

communities. The basic aims of this

option are to: -increase the productive capacities of the

rural sector, - contain the rural exodus,

vitalize the agro-pastoral sector sustain scientific and

technical research in such a way as to integrate it as much as possible into the national machinery aimed at food production,

make loans more accessible to the small farmers, breeders and fishermen.

Up to now, the response to the population's food demands has been seen as satisfactory; it has even been conceded that as far as the food demand goes, the Cameroon is self-sufficient.

Meeting such food demands, both in rural and urban areas, was achieved through production which was basically traditional cultivation and breeding and small-scale the end of the Vth plan. or semi-industrial fishing.

Due to the rapid growth in demography, the rural exodus, the ageing of a substantial proportion of active seed and ensures healthier soil conditions. The result: a farmers, breeders and fishermen and accelerated urbanisation, it would appear that the production capacities and the level of supply from the tradional sector in food production have now been exceeded. The situation is becoming precarious and it will be necessary to consolidate it by the appropriate encouraging measures already taken or planned by the government.

Self-sufficiency in food has always been one of the priorities of the Cameroon government. A national food prog-



H. E. Paul Biya, President of the Republic of Cameroon

ramme was drawn up in order to achieve this objective. The food problem is all the more worrying as every year shows an increase in the import of cereals (in particular, rice and corn) which supplies the great urban centres. Long term studies, (Horizon 2000) indicate that the cereal dencit may become even more marked, with rural exodus being one of the contributing factors.

Furthermore, starchy foods and root foods which, at present, are available in abundance, might well risk seeing a decline in the 1990's and it was pointed out that malnutrition and insufficient nutrition was becoming more of a risk for certain rural populations and low-income popula-

The government instructed MIDEVIV to study these problems and to attempt to resolve them. MIDEVIV basically concentrated its efforts on two particularly problematic areas: Productivity within traditional agricultural activities and the prices of foodstuffs in the large urban centres. A logical choice when one realises that the traditional sector supplies at least 90% of the food consumed in the Cameroon and that in large urban centres, the high prices of foodstuffs does on occasion appear to be beyond the means of those in low income brackets.

The National Seed Plan

In 1976 MIDEVIV launched the "Semencier Nord" ("Northern Seed") Plan which aimed at the production and distribution of improved peanut and sorghum seed in the Sahelian and sub-Sahelian zones of the country.

In 1980, MIDEVIV, with the assistance of the FAO, wished to extend this project throughout the entire national territory of the Cameroon. It was thus that the National Seed Plan came into being, drawn up with the aid of the FAO. This plan is one of the priorities of the Vth Five-year Plan for Economic and Social Development. It is already in a practical phase with seed centres in Mbanga and Ndop which have recently been added to that in Koundoung near Ntui where the first seed distributions were initiated for the provinces of Mbam, Mefou and Lekie. Six other centres in Bertouz, Batouri, Ebolowa, Ekona, Tonga and Sabale are planned between now and

The improved seed ensures the purity of the variety and its rate of germination makes it possible to economize on harvest which is superior both in quality and quantity.

Foodstuffs in Urban Centres. The Problem: The Price.

In parallel with the action which it has undertaken as regards the production and distribution of the improved seed, the MIDEVIV was also instructed to slow down the income bracker.

It must be appreciated, nevertheless, that all these actions have limited effects. This is why, in the future, the MIDEVIV proposes to pursue new lines of modernisation as regards the production of foodstuffs, for example, manuring, the protection of plants and agricultural

The Agricultural Cooperative in the Cameroon

The Cameroonian Cooperative Movement has two different faces today. On the one hand there are the cooperatives which came into being during the colonial period or afterwards thanks to assistance from the Administration. On the other hand, there are cooperatives which only benefit from support at various levels within government departments. However in both cases the objective remains the same. Raising the standard of living for cooperative members by grouping the limited resources. If cooperatives benefit from a certain amount of autonomy in management, they must nevertheless submit to State supervision. Moreover, there are various instruments regulating the cooperative movement in the Cameroon. One could mention the law of 7 December 1973 on the Regulation of Cooperative Societies, and the Decree of 29 July 1983 setting down the terms of enforced recovery of cooperative loans.

Closing the Road to the Desert thanks to "Sahel Vert" (Sahel Green Belt)

The great drought which beset the African continent in the 1970's was the original reason for launching the operation "Sahel Vert" (Sahel Green-belt) in the Cameroon. This operation which involves, in particular, young people, is aimed at combating dry conditions by reafforestation and multiplying contacts among young people from a variety of backgrounds, thus building up not only national unity, but also, international solidarity.

The Sahel Green-belt operation is being carried out in several stages. The first is known as "Sahel Vert I" and began in 1977. This involved reafforestation of 1000 hectares over a three year period, which amounted to 1,000,000 trees being planted.

Upon completion of Sahel I, Sahel II commenced. This is a six year project.

Following the logic of Sahel I, this second phase is intended to consolidate the initial objectives, to improve ecological conditions and to give young people a taste for manual work and work which is in the interests of the community. In concrete terms, Sahel II involves the nting of 2,250,000 trees, wells being sunk or improved and village copses being established. The number of nurseries are to be increased and the areas worked brought closer together in order to bring about an effective popularisation of reafforestation. This work is being carried out voluntarily thanks to the enthusiasm of young people from all parts of the national territory, the local inhabitants and the authorities concerned. Sahel II is making an effort to involve the local populations even more in the reafforestation programmes. Thus, if Sahel I brought about reafforestation particularly in private or State owned areas, Sahel II is continuing the project in villages and scholastic establishments who are the holders of the

zones thus re-planted. To date 1,765 hectares has been planted. It is planned to extend this operation to link up agriculture and reafforesration more closely.

The Forested Sector

Forest covers more than one third of the territory, which is to say, almost 20 million hectares, of which almost 3.5 million are licensed for usage. There are numerous species, more than 300, of which around thirty could be util-

ised and, these, eleven are destined for exploitation. The government has set in motion a strategy for the protection and regeneration of forests. With this in mind CENADEFOR (Centre National de Développement des Forets - National Centre for Forest Development) and ONAREF (Office National de Régénération des Forets -National Bureau for the Regeneration of Forests) have

been established. The measures taken by the Ministry Agriculture in this sector have lead, within the current business year, to a more concentrated interest in forest exploitation in the forested zones of the country and the reinforcement of replanting operations with a view to ground conservation and halting the desert extension in the Savanna and

Sahalian regions. As regards forest exploitation, and in spite of the crisis which has shaken the international timber market in recent years further to the international economic crisis, the production from Cameroonian forests has seen a regular and sustained growth from 1,800,00m in 1983 to more than 1,900,000m in 1984. Estimates for 1985/86 are

in the order of 2,300,000m. A similar increase was registered in respect of local timber processing (1 million m in 1983, 1,050,000 m in 1984) which serves as proof of the success of the government policy which opted for local exploitation of the product as proposals for the harmonisation of measures taken in this opposed to exports of rough timber. Without the added

difficulties met by Cellucam and Sofibel, forest production would have exceeded 2 million m.

It should be pointed out that various measures have been employed by the government in the course of this year to boost production, namely: a review lowering market prices of the various species of trees, abolition of taxes on products which are processed locally and the creation of differentiating tax zones.

Furthermore, concerted efforts to encourage national participation in forestry which were announced last year, will begin to be realised commencing from the next business year thanks to the credit extended by the Canadian government.

Fishing

The population of the Cameroon is increasing by approximately 200,000 inhabitants every year. According to the long term food plan, the average consumption of fish per head, p.a. would be 13.5 kg (meat equivalent). In order to respond to the needs of the excess population of the country alone almost 3,000 t of additional fish are required.

National production consists of sea fishing, internal fishing (river, lake, still water, etc.) and fish breeding which as yet only accounts for a fraction of total production.

In 1983 the total fishing resources in the Cameroon were estimated at 105,000 t. Of this amount 20,000 ton were accounted for in industrial fishing - 35,000 t, small-scale sca fishing - 50,000 t, internal fishing and fish breeding. The national product of 105,000 represents several thousand million francs, but it is not possible to estimate the contribution of the fishing industry to the national revenue by taking into consideration only the added value

activities of the fishing industry. Apart from the poor fishing resources, several factors can explain the reduction in productivity which has been particularly noticeable over the last five years:

of commercial distribution and the subsidiary or related



Professor Georges Ngango, Minister of Information and

the price report (cost of equipment/selling price of fish) has not encouraged the owners of the vessels to renovate or improve their equipment such as

boats and nets. This

may result in less efficiency in fishing companies. The government is at

present studying what steps should be taken in industrial fishing in order to cope with the current problems.

Water Supplies for Villages

This programme which has several sources of finance, is being put into effect by the Departments for Agricultural Engineering and Community Development within the Ministry Agriculture.

- In 1984/85, a donation of almost 1,500 million F CFA in the investment budget made it possible to programme the realisation or completion of more than 350 operations; at present, progress with these operations is between 30 and 60", depending on the regions in-

- FONADER also allowed a sum of almost one thousand million F CFA in its 1984/85 budget which was essentially intended for the urgent development of a programme to supply villages with water. 250 drillings have thus been carried out and 125 planned for regions in the north and the extreme north.

The second (Danish) water supply programme in 58 localities was completed during the first quarter of the year 1984/85. A third water supply programme for 100 localities was begun in October 1984.

For the year 1985/86, a sum of more than 1 thousand million F CFA is being sought by way of national

Furthermore, the second FSAR project, for which finance agreements have just been signed with the Banque Mondiale for a sum of more than 12 thousand million F CFA, will make it possible, among other things, to effect 1,000 drillings in regions in the north and the extreme north which are constantly threatened with drought.

In addition to this, within the framework of bilateral cooperation, three agreements have almost been concluded with the German Democratic Republic, Great Britain and Canada.

The volume of finance granted for the realisation of this programme is on a level with the importance which the government attaches to responding to the basic needs of the population.

Nevertheless, much remains to be done, and it is in this knowledge and with a view to improving the efficiency of this operation that the Head of State has recently created the Comité National de L'Eau (The National Water Committee), one of whose tasks will be to put forward

REPUBLIQUE DU CAMEROUN

Paix—Travail—Patrie

MINISTERE DE L'INFORMATION ET DE LA CULTURE



REPUBLIC OF CAMEROON

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MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND CULTURE

sons, is primary school atten-

dance significantly below 95-

100 per cent, and even there it

No education is in African

languages. Of course, when a

teacher shares a common

mother tongue with all the

pupils, he or she will use that

language to explain English or

French words initially. But

the teaching proper is in En-

glish or French. Many Came-

roonians can read and write

their own languages, but the

school examinations are

wholly in English or French,

starting with the primary

school leaving examination.

This examination, which

many take well into their teens

as age regulations are not

always enforced, leads to the

Primaires (CEP), to use the

still matters as many boys and

The use of both English

education is an important.

indeed all-important feature

of Cameroon's "bilingua-

lism." As the only African

French and English colonial

and cultural influence, Came-

English for all official pur-

further studies.

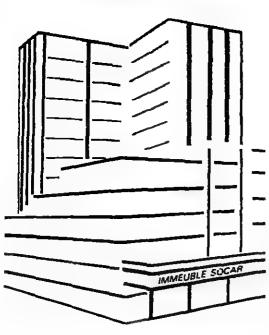
education.

is on average 70-80 per cent.



des hommes.

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REPUBLIC OF **CAMEROON**

Education and Bilingualism

ameroon has a high rate of school attendance. Official figures for 1983/4 show about 1.8m children and young people receiving education, out of a total population of about 9 million.

	Institutions	Pupils	Teachers
Primary	5582	1,563,852	31,030
Post-primary	· IIO	7,810	670
Secondary	365	218,057	6,795
Technical	178	67,075	2,568
Teacher training	21	3,596	388
A large majority of children	the police often to a	rest them prov	inces, for historical rea-

A large majority of children the police often to arrest them poorest parents strive to sell more plantains or palm kernels to find the school fees, which most villagers manage school age who are not at rote. school are sufficiently few for

now receive at least some pri- as truants; there is, however, mary schooling. In large areas no compulsory education by in the south of the country law. In most villages all the there is virtually universal pri- children of primary school mary education. Even the age, or the great majority, are to be found in term-time in the village school, learning the "Three R's" and the rudiments of History and other to pay. In towns children of subjects; learning is often by

Only in the three northern

REPUBLIC OF CAMEROON

Annex to Decree No 84-1489 of 21 Nov. 1984

to lay down the procedure for granting the benefits of the Investment Code

Investment Gode.

I .- Presentation of the financing the programmed in-Company: 1.1.- The name of the Com-

pany, its legal form and registered office. 1.2.- Statistical registration number. Registration number

of the Articles of Association of the Company. and number of shares of each partner in the registered capital. Distribution of the share capital among foreign and

local partners. 1.4.- Exact company address (Post Office Box, Telephone and Telex).

II.-Market Study:

2.1.- Number establish-

ments and locations(s). 2.2.- Evaluation of product supply (Evaluation of the output of existing local undertakings. Evaluation of level of

2.3.- Evaluation of demand. Domestic consump-

2.4.- Analysis of the target market trends while indicating the growth rates of supply and demand. Evaluation of the share of the potential market and the expected

2.5.- Analysis of the market trend for imported substitute products or similar products showing:

insurance and freight (CIF) prices, - prices exclusive of taxes, - wholesale prices and the

profit margins applied, retail prices. 2.6.- Brief description of the organization of the distribution network set-up (or to

III .- Activities.

manufactured products, mentioning their tariff description and commercial name.

3.2.- Specify the raw materials and semi-finished products used and their countries of origin.

3.3.- Briefly describe the manufacturing process of all the products and give where origin of the technology used. 3.4. For each type of pro-

duct, specify the production capacity per item of equipment installed (or to be installed). 3.5.- For activities carried

out, state their effect on the environment and the measures to be taking in order to reduce, eliminate or check their harmful industrial ef-

IV.- Investments and Sources of Financing.

4.1.- Distinguishing between local expenditure and external expenditure, specify

Questionnaire to be filled in for the amount of accrued investall Applications for Placement ments and the time-table for Under Various Schedules of the carrying out the said investments during the term of the

4.2.- Specify the sources of vestments, distinguishing between company's of financing and external financial assistance. In the case of external financing for the undertaking, specify the terms of the loan (interest rate, duration, redemption table of the loans, 1.3.- Full name, nationality the currency of loan repayments, etc...).

> V.-Reserve Accounts. 5.1.- Indicate for a period covering the first five financial years of the term of the

schedule requested: a) The results of the main operations (according to the principles and classification of accounts in force in the UDEAC region), under ordinary law and the special schedule requested.

b) Components used in calculating prices ex-works under ordinary law and the special schedule requested, and - for the Single Tax Provision – the selling price for exports to UDEAC

c) Cash flow drawn up in accordance with ordinary law and special schedule re-

VI.-Staff.

6.1.- Specify the number of staff to be used for the first five financial years of the term of the schedule requested. A distinction should be made

- local and expatriate staff, - the managerial staff, supervisory staff and or-

dinary workers; and the wages paid to na-

tionals and expatriates. 6.2. Specify guarantees for continuing vocational training programmes and, where ap-3.1.- Specify the list of plicable, for the Cameroonization of technical and administrative posts.

6.3.- Specify the profile for themanagerial and supervi-

VII.-List of Equipment.

Give the list of equipment, machinery, tools, raw materials, semi-finished products applicable, the references of and packaging. Care should the technical partner and the be taken to identify in the list of customs tariff in force in the UDEAC region, those that are imported and those bought (or to be bought) locally. The countries of origin of the said equipment should

VIIL-Progress Report

Companies operating under the ordinary law schedule and which apply for benefits under the Investment Code shall forward a progress report, balance sheets and accounts records certified by a professional accountant registered with UDEACon the last three financial years.

For the full text of Decree No 84-1489 of 21 Nov. 1984

Please write to:

Ministère du Plan et d'Aménagement du Territoire, Yaoundé Republic of Cameroon

panded to ensure that people an envied minority. Their educated in English learn French, and people educated in French learn English, as much as possible.

Now this policy has been extended to primary education. Special teachers have appointed by the government to implement this introduction of the second language (really, of course, the third language for a Cameroonian child) at the primary

At the secondary level the introduction of the "other" European language was enforced as early as 1963; in fact secondary schools in ex-French Cameroon had taught English even before then. With the much increased teaching of English to "Francophones" and of French to "Anglophones" (to use the normal Cameroon phraseology) since then, especially at secondary level, the number of Cameroonians with fair knowledge of both is now considerable.

Besides this task, Cameroon has considered the physical expansion of post-primary edcuation another major national task. It has been carried out energetically; there were 317 secondary school establishments in 1979/80 and 365 four years later.

Certificat de Fin d'Etudes In the French-speaking French version. Having that provinces there are ordinary secondary schools, sometimes girls without it cannot go on to called collèges, and grammar schools, lycies, similar to the universal French lycee, for "general edicustion"; and and French as vehicles of technical and teacher-training institutions. The lycées are government-owned; all or most are co-educational. Many cities have their lycies, country uniting areas of both in addition to the more famous ones like the Lycee Général Leclerc in Yaoundé roon uses both French and and the Lycee Joss in Douala. Private schools are very

poses - all government proclamations, for example. It is important in the secondary also committed to the contisector of education in Camenued use of both languages in roon, even more than in the primary. Over half the secon-This means, first, that the dary schools are private (187 education systems inherited out of 317 in 1979/80), comfrom the colonial era, but pared with a third or less of enormously expanded since the primary schools. Private then, have continued to use secondary schools include the same languages - English some run by the churches and in the South-West and Northmany secular ones: West Provinces, French in the

Thus the primary school other eight provinces. Secleavers who go on to seconondly, efforts have been exdary school are a minority -

numbers are considerable even so, because families do all they can to find money for the fees. The government's own spending on education is high, including secondary scholarships and subsidies to private schools, both primary and secondary. The total budget for education in the

current year is 65,000m CFA.

The secondary school systerns of ex- British and ex-French Cameroon are still based on the respective European models, and thus far apart from each other. Suggestions which have been made for a unified Cameroonian secondary school examination to replace both the French Baccalaureat and the British GCE have not been pursued. A few schools use both English and French in teaching.

These are the Lycees Bilingues, Bilingual Grammar Schools, of which the first were established at Buea and Yaoundé, while others have since been added. As in any country, the quality of language reaching varies, and the capacity of

students for language learning even more. But in Cameroon the phenomenon common in Europe, of young people quickly forgetting their school English or French, is probably less common, for knowledge of both official languages is very useful for many and indispensible for some, especially from the South-West and North-West Provinces. Cameroonian pupils and

their parents, like those elsewhere, show a marked preference for "general education" with its emphasis on literary subjects, rather than technical education. The "general" curriculum has more pressige, owing to age-old and universal prejudice, and is thought to be the road, via the GCE or Bac, to derical civil service jobs.

Although preferred, the general" system is not easy for even a bright pupil in the French system. As in France. itself, the Bac is a severe sest; failure rates can be quite high. But a remarkable number pass and go on to higher studies.

The University of Came-

roon, founded in 1962, now has nearly 13,000 students. Its main campus is at Yaounde, where the attached advanced teacher training college, the Ecole Normale Supericure (ENS), is nearby. In 1977 a decree provided for new campuses or "centres" of the University at Douala. Buca, Dschang and Nguoundere, and these have now been started.

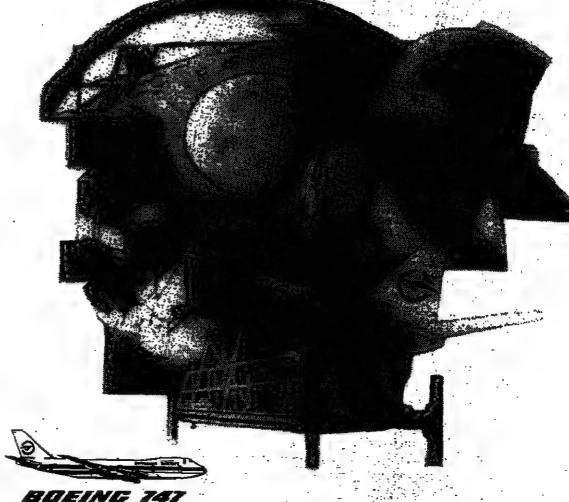
Besides their own university, Cameroonians go to many universities in other countries to study. The majority, many thousands, are in France. There are others in Britain, the USA and Canada. which, because it is another bilingual country using French and English, has special ties with Cameroon.

The last of the University Centres to start functioning, that of Buea, starts in this month of November 1985. Stnusted on a new site outside the capital of South-West Province, the campus will house initially a new Advanced School of Translators and Interpreters (ASTI), a postgraduate school whose products are vitally necessary in a bilingual country; at present training of translators and interpreters comes under

the President's office. Different European-derived educational and cultural systems have created definite. differences among Cameroomans, although so many other things unite them. Encouragement of unity needs to be done in such a way as to avoid any impression that unity means simply one section giving way to another. That is the aim of "bilingualism," whatever problems occur in its application.

While all the educational system is important to this regard, the University is perucularly so, for Cameroomans from all provinces meet to study together there, at take major jobs in government service afterwards. In that service they can be and are posted anywhere in the country, and unity is advanced in this way. The changes in the University could sreff mean more success for Cameroon's unique bilingualism, which its people constantly say should be a useful example for Africa as a whole.

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A Rich Cultural Heritage

tuguese sailors who dropped anchor in

African religious. Christians the Wouri river estuary and exclaimed 'Camaroes, Camaroes' in amazement at the large number of giant shrimps swimming there. This is how Cameroon got its name and successor conquistadores merely changed the spelling:

Kamerun (German), Cameroun (French) and Cameroon (English). Since Cameroon is really becoming bilingual, both Cameroon and Cameroun are used, dependant on language, although Cameroon Airlines sticks to the double '00'.

Cameroon has shrugged off desert and the reunited the Colonial invasions and accepted its new boundaries, that still leave it with about half a million square kms. Inside the triangular shape the topography changes from equatorial forest to mountain ranges, to arid steppe, to

1241 / 12 200 mm

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country cheerfully embraces over 130 disparate ethnic groups varying from the trader Bamileke, to the more aloof Fulani and the shy Pygmies. It is glib to talk of the Christians in the south and



H.R.H. The Fon of Bali, V.S. Galega II.

N'kono was one of the

"Indomitable Lions" -

which was the black

African team which

Cup in 1982. Here he

takes a clearance bick

from goal during

training.

Cameroon's national X

qualified for the World

African religions. Christians and Muslim live side by side without problems and everyone believes in a rich spiritual life; colonial attitudes only persist in the vocabulary - 'les Pagans', is said without animosity - just as illegitamacy doesn't exist in Cameroom since no-one minds tuppence about that - all children are gifts from God.

In this section are drawings of the Kings of Bamoun and the calligraphic script may ceptionally fine carvings in the tourism article) and who Festivals still centre on the just a little Claret). great feudal lords who are treated with immense respect, that there were black men

self with the intelligentsia -Georges Ngango (Economics) Information and Culture. In whites. the picture above they sit next b) John Murray of 50 Alberto each other (Owana in dark marle glasses) at the March 1985 Bamenda Congress of the party.

For those who would like to know more about Cameroon before going there, two books are highly recommended: B) The Folio Society's Elspeth Huxley edition of Mary Kingsley's Travels in West Africa. The memoires of an upper class English lady who

FAMOUS CAMEROONIANS

Cameroon has a flourishing school of significant modern writers in both French and English. The most

celebrated are now both in their fifties - Ferdinand Oyono, author of Houseboy and The Old Man and the Medal,

became a diplomat and stopped writing after the 1950s, and is now in the powerful post of Secretary-General to

the presidency: and Mongo Beti, author of The Poor Christ of Bomba and King Lazarus and many other novels. Went in

to exile in France after 1960 and remains an opponent of the regime, and is still writing as well as editing a

politico-literary review. both write originally in French, and have been translated extensively into English.

Culture with Professor Joseph Owoma dark glasses at the March 1985 Bamenda Congress.

itor. Musical instruments like livious to all the difficulties. It glish. the Balafon are of fascinating was she who climbed Mount construction and sound; ex- Cameroon (as referred to in wood and metal are widely on never drank anything but display and the Carnivals and freshly boiled tea (apart from

Archaeological artifacts reach before white but Africans back into pre-history but of never had any doubt of it. course the best wooden cary- Mary Kingsley recounts a ings split in the sun and get pretty story which probably She tells about Cameroonian Part of the Cameroon's cul- villagers who dance the night ture is to respect good brains, away on a sand spit that has Le President du Renouveau surfaced like a magic subma-(the New Deal President) rine in their river. Of course it Paul Biya is very bright is the saison de secheresse and indeed and he surrounds him- the villagers can momentarily escape from the narrow conthe Assistant Secretary-Ge- fines of the jungle enclosed fessor Joseph Owona, was for- playground. Mary Kingsley mally Chancellor of Yaounde considers they were having University; also Professor such simple fun that they really should have been sent to

> Street, (Byron's publishers) published Shirley Deane's new book Talking Drums in October 1985. Shirley Deane is Mrs. S. J. Horsley, an English officials and who works at the National Archives in Yaounde. She is naturally fluent in both English and French but insists on all her while investment - Bon

Professor Georges Ngango, Minister of Information an

Latest Leakey theory has it

eaten by termites - much is has a Jesuit racist spin to it. cocoa, censoring their wives neral at the Presidency, Pro- river banks to the god-given evening meal. Only very has just become Minister of Europe to prosalatise the characteristic of the Came-

toured, West Africa at the end Cameroon Ministers/pupils

excite the curiosity of the vis- of the 19th century, quite ob- speaking to her in correct En-

Her book is full of warmth kindness and humour and leaves aside the pomp and circumstance of government life in the capital for her secret life working away the weekends in a village some 30 kms from Yaoundė. Men lead a wonder-

fully indolent life brewing themselves palm wine, occasionally bringing in a crop like for not tending to them enough and occasionally chasing them with machenes if they are too exasperating. Women seem to like all this and merely grumble about their men as they work all day out in the fields and lug back the wood for cooking the rarely do the men get voodoo'd or poisoned, they are counted on to be 'virile' and that is enough. Another nice rounais is that they truly love their natal village and go back there as often as possible and cheerfully accept a totally unsophisticated life when only the day before they were in air-conditioned offices, at the best restaurants, cruising in tutor to Senior Government BMWs and being appara-

> For an aperçu of Cameroon before going there, £9.95 on Talking Drums is a worth-

> > Yannick Noah: plays

world class tennis for

France, as a French

national via his mother,

father. Won the French

national title at Roland-

Garros in 1983, but has so

but Cameroon claims

him as its own via his

far not done well at

Wimbledon, due to

name in Yaoundé.

unease on grass. Very

keen on bringing sport to

Africa: has helped fund a sports centre bearing his

Touring in Cameroon

n Garoua, northern Cameroon, the sai- the forest near the Gabon and sons des pluies are marked out from 15th March until 15th September, the river Benoué fills rapidly with water and this inland town suddenly becomes a port. The river swirls around the normally stranded quay and agricultural produce can be carried all the way to Lokoja in Nigeria to link up with the Niger river and the Gulf of Benin. For years there has been talk of building a Hilton four star hotel in Garoua but presently the three star 'A' Novotel, La Benoué, offers the best accommodation and food, from which to explore the north land of Fulanis and Kirdi, lions and leopards. You can hedge-hop from the Garoua Novotel to the Maroua Mizao Novotel passing by the Kapsikis which André Gide found to be the most beautiful region on earth - great basalt outcrops that would appeal to André.

Just 120 kms north of Maroua is the superb national park of Waza but the visit should be planned for November: May - the best period for visiting Cameroon anyway. Waza is simply the finest animal park in West Africa and to visit both 'Forestiere' and 'Yaeres' types of land animal life in these 400,000 acres during March/May is fabulous prime viewing time. There is a campement at Waza which is quite good enough for one or two nights between Novotels.

South of Garoua, midway between Garoua and Ngaoundere, is another and slightly larger animal park, Benoue, on both banks of the Benoue river and boasting vast numbers of hippos, crocodiles, buffalo and the largest antelopes. There are also lions, monkeys, giraffes and fascinating brightly coloured birds that seem particularly to enjoy riding the Cob de Buffon piggyback. At the Black Buffalo campement there is even a good restaurant; paré de phecochere (wild boar) is the pièce de résistance; and the waterfall nearby is impressive. If you want to get away from everybody, hire the Great Captain Campement just north of Black Buffalo with only 8 beds in an enchanting and totally private glade. There are so many animal parks in Cameroon that you could spend a month visiting them, nevertheless Waza and Benoue are

the most rewarding Railways in Africa are almost equally fascinating and the ride from Ngaoundere to Yaounde, the capital, can be completed in daylight. The wealth of Cameroon's culture unfolds along the track with startling changes in topography and in ethnic type and 'habitude'. At the station stops there is the din of the ubiquitous drum and the more interesting sounds of the Balafon, the thumb 'piano' and the xylophone, not to mention great horns making mournful blasts to hoot you on your way. At the stations lots of people are selling food and drink whilst others prefer to sell fetish carvings and vory bangles, masks, pottery, raffia mats and bibelots of

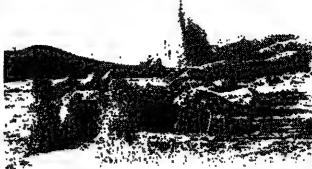
every kind. Yaounde is a handsome city built on hills with the splendid new Presidence dominating one of them. Sunday service in the cathedral is something prodigious - drums again and music and singing that becomes progressively more exite-and lunch afterwards at one of Yaounde "Guide Michclin" restaurants. La Trappola out near Bastos is one of the best restaurants in Africa and the 5 star Sofitel Mont Febe is really a first class

to its earlier German name after having been called Victoria by the British), where beaches at Mile 6, Mile 8 and Mile tt are all very fine, When roasting becomes painful, it is agreeable to visit the tea plantations at Buea at the foot of the mighty Mount Cameroon, 4,100 meters high, a hopefully extinct volcano that in the 6th century B.C. Carthaginian explorers called

Another beach excursion

would be to Limbe reverting

'Chariot of the Gods'. The severely teutonic governor's Palace at Buea will remind tourists of Cameroon's confused colonial past, Both England and France carved chunks of land from Cameroon after seizing it from Germany, In 'old' German Kamerun you could go from the Congo river at Bonga (below hotel, built on a hill over- the confluence of the Congo looking Yaounde. There is and Oubangui rivers) to



A small and simple village, Roumaiki-Capsiki that nestles amidst the Mandara mountains of North Cameroon.

now a good road north west to Dikwa - the town now in through to Bafoussam, Dschang and Foumban (see Emirate. the palace). Dschang is really charming - average temperature 22 degrees celsius, altitude 1,400 meters - a sort of

Cameroon Baden-Baden. The new motorway from Yaoundé to Douala has just you prefer the surprisingly cheap Hotel des Roses. Douala is much the largest city in Cameroon, a bustling sea port and the commercial visit Cameroon's beaches.

During the day it is possible to take a trip to Kribi where the beaches are 15 miles long and beautiful with a nice gentle incline to the sea. Exploring from the beach you can easily reach the Lobe Cascades - where a river picturesquely tumbles into the sea - or take a fisherman's piroque to explore the forest edge for pygmies. For pygmies Kribi really isn't ideal; these small people live deep in

Bafia and it is possible to get Nigeria, north-east of Maiduguri, an ancient Fulani

Only the young should climb Mount Cameroon when Mary Kingsley did it in the 1890s, the summit was shrouded in mist, a 'hurricane' was raging and all she saw were bottles left behind been completed and the drive by energetic German officers. can be made easily in 3 hours. At Debundsche on the wes-A very fine Novotel beckons, term slopes of the mountain or an even more luxurious you can count on rain every hotel, the Meridien, unless day most of the time, only one

Back in Douala there is time for dinner at the Beausejour roof top restaurant and a look centre - just like Bombay is to in at Happy Night (lots of Delhi (Yaoundé). It makes a dancing partners at both vevery good base from which to nues; before catching the plane to Dakar.

spot in southern New Zealand

has more rain on this earth.

ARABICGLOSSARY Waza - distribution centre Maroua – a great kindness never to be forgetten Soudan - double black

Mali – used to be called French Sudan

strikingly black



Some youngsters strike up in this pygmy village band. Famed for their small stature - they rarely exceed 4ft 6ins - the Pygnnes are the oldest inhabitants of Cameroon.

school of younger Cameroonian popular musicians. The Kamerun Idea

musicians with a world wide following. Still remembered for his early 1970s best selling record called Soul Makossa. Inventor of the makossa style of music. Now considered a father figure for a whole

o: One of Africa's most celebrated

Continued from page 13 was not much active talk of the succession. Since 1975 the prime ministerial job, which dealt with much of the day-to-day work of administration, was dealt with by Paul Biya, who had previously been Secretary-General to the Presidency. Ahidjo was reelected President in 1980, but at the end of October 1982 he made the shock announcement that he was to step down, apparently for health

reasons. In the normal opera-

tion of the constitution the Prime Minister succeeded the President, and on November 6, 1982, Paul Biya became President.

It took a little while for the new man to get into his stride, especially since Ahidjo, after what was seen at the time as an act of political imagination. seemed to be using his conrinuing influence as Chairman of the party to undermine his successor. This conflict culminated in the trial in absentia

of Ahidjo for treason (in relation to a plot of six months before) in February 1984, which was followed two months later by the tragic events of April 6 in which a section of the army mutinied. It was only put down with heavy loss of life in the capital.

Already by this time the broad lines of Biya's own approach to his role had been set out when he became Chairman of the CNU at an Extraordinary Congress, called in September 1983 in the light of the plot which had been ex-Because of the dangers of a veau), a phenomenon which

new disunity which had been exposed by recent events, the main theme of the President at this Congress was unity, that which his predecessor had preached in his twenty-two years in office, but seemed to

The Congress also touched on other themes which have become a familiar part of the Biya era in Cameroon, such as the democratisation of the party, and "rigour, integrity and moralisation." These are an essential part of what has come to be called the New posed a month earlier. Deal (in French le Renou-

have forgotten out of it.

has been proceeding apace, in the face of which April 6 was only a temporary set-back, indeed some would say was a necessary ordeal by fire.

Identifying where the policies of the New Deal differ from what went before is a more complex exercise, for while there has been a substantial change of style, and of the language of thetoric, there has inevitably been much contimusty of policies, especially in the economic sectors, where there have been a number of success stories.

The challenge of the New



ADVERTISING SECTION



REPUBLIC OF CAMEROON



Economic Policy of the PME Sector (Small and Medium Sized Businesses) in the Cameroon

Photo: Fathi Mahouachi

M. Edouard Norno-Ongolo, Minister of Commerce

social and cultural development of the nation. The aims of

national policy concerning such business concerns are ba-

- the development of a diversified and effective indus-

- the valorization of national resources in raw materials;

- the integration of small and medium sized businesses

-support of large-scale industries through sub-con-

slowing down the rural exodus by establishing local

Plans of Action and Realisation of the Vth Plan

With a view to giving added support to the measures and

institutions set up to establish, promote and integrate

small and medium sized businesses, the Vth Plan has

envisaged a plan of action for this sector which basically

- redefining the small and medium sized businesses in

adapting the Investment Code to these national reali-

reorganising the tax system with a view to encouraging

rendering existing supportive organisations more effi-

boosting training projects and undetaking the training

The reorganisation of FOGAPE and the task of

making financial institutions more aware in order to

encourage these institutions to review their loan poli-

cies to the benefit of small and medium sized business

carrying out a study on the ways and means necessary

The Port of Douala, the third largest in Africa.

small and medium sized business operations;

sically geared towards:

encouraging savings;

production;

ties;

encouraging creativity;

created by large industries;

into the production network;

tracting and industrial maintenance;

- technological control and development;

the light of the national realities;

concerns in the Cameroon:

trial network:

urther to evaluation of the four previous programmes, the Cameroon has made plans for the Vth Five Year Programme which will involve a development strategy based on the following principles:

- gearing industrialisation to internal and self-sufficient development in order that nationals may have greatly increased responsibility in all the strategic sectors of the
- introverting its industrialisation in order to ensure the effects of training in all areas of the general sector and, in particular, in the agricultural sector,
- opting for investments of a less capitalistic nature, that is, making greater use of manpower than capital investment.

In order to carry out this policy, institutional support consists of two separate bodies and the Investment Code in which the very advantageous "C" scheme is aimed at assisting the small and medium sized businesses (PME).

1. FONDS D'AIDE (AID FUNDS). 2. CENTRE NATIONAL D'ASSISTANCE AUX PETITES ET MOYENNES ENTREPRISES.

FOGAPE

FONDS D'AIDE ET DE GARANTIE DES **CREDITS AUX PETITES ET MOYENNES ENTREPRISES - AID** FUNDS AND GUARANTEED LOANS TO SMALL AND MEDIUM SIZED BUSINESSES

The aim of FOGAPE is to provide financial and technical assistance to small and medium sized businesses in the Cameroon by means of short, medium and long term commitments. It is authorised to:

- 1) guarantee loans made by banking, financial or other the creation of jobs at a lower cost than that of jobs establishments to national small and medium sized businesses;
- 2) to counter guarantee commitments made by such establishments to small and medium sized businesses;
- 3) to take shares in the company capital of Cameroonian small amd medium sized businesses or to grant them
- 4) to grant direct loans to small and medium sized businesses in order to finance operational capital, capital required for refurbishment or for the purchase of materials and equipment;
- 5) to promote insurance companies in the socio- industrial decentralisation. professional or business sectors;
- 6) to contribute to the realisation of studies of projects of interest to the small and medium sized businesses.

Among other things FOGAPE is intended to provide technical asstance in the areas of training, information, advice and accounting.

In this capacity it is responsible for giving advice in all areas, carrying out all types of studies, designing and applying all types of business management and budgetary, financial and economic forecasts, drafting the legal and fiscal texts relating to financial evaluations which it is instructed to carry out on behalf of business concerns for which its regularly undertakes accounting and financial

The operations carried out by FOGAPE do not exclude other types of assistance for small and medium sized businesses and may be executed either directly by FOGAPE or by organisations and other qualified approved bodies or international institutions.

Any individual or collective business concern, whatever its legal status, which fulfils the following criteria:

- At least 51",, of the capital and the directors must be of Cameroonian origin;
- —the annual turnover must be less than or equal to I
- thousand million CFA francs;

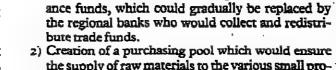
 is considered as a small or medium sized business. The 'Fonds d'Aide et de Garantie des Credits aux PME' (FOGAPE) was reorganised on 13 June 1984 by Decree No. 84/510 thus providing the Cameroon with a central structure for the financing of small and medium sized business concerns.

THE PME (SMALL AND MEDIUM SIZED **BUSINESSES) SECTOR**

I - The Diagnostic and Executive Account of the Vth Plan

The development of small and medium sized businesses has always been one of the priorities of the Cameroon government when setting up its industrialisation policy. The establishment of two supportive groups since the 1970's (the National Centre for the Assistance of Small and Medium sized Businesses) bears witness to government concern in this sector and the preferential treatment accorded to this sector.

The priority status given to the promotion of small and medium sized businesses shows the interest which those responsible in the economic administration of the country attach to the integration of this sector in the economic,



the supply of raw materials to the various small producers in small quantities at wholesale prices and the continuous supply of tools and spares to these small producers while at the same time requiring them to establish an equipment plan using national

1) The creation of mutual or interprofessional insur-

3) The creation of a coordinating body whose function would be to coordinate activities with the Ministries and institutions concerned.

Study of the various options available with a view to: a) encouraging the involvement of the most dynamic small and medium sized businesses in public contracts and sub-contracting;

b) introducing co-contracting as regards complex research contracts entrusted to foreign consultancy

 c) improving participation of the small and medium sized businesses in the various agro-pastoral asso-

In the same vein, nine national projects amounting to a total value of 2220 million F CFA have been included in the Vth economic development plan, as well as some hundred private projects.

Realisation of national projects has remained limited. Only the CAPME workshops have been financed: the branch offices in Douala and Bamenda have thus received funds over the years both for equipment and construction. The Caroua branch office have just been made the subject of a public contract valued at some 690 million F

On the other hand resolute action has been taken in the legislative and administrative areas. The Investment Code has been revised and the law of 4 July 1984 concerning the new Code gives high priority to encouraging the small and medium sized business sector. At the same time customs and tax problems which constituted a serious handicap for this sector have been resolved.

CAPME.

Created in 1973, CAPME (Centre d'Assistance aux Petites et Movennes Entreprises - Aid Centre for Small and Medium sized Businesses) is a public body of an industrial and commercial nature with legal status and financial autonomy.

The aim of CAPME is to promote small and medium sized businesses, including small craft businesses. It deals with the coordination of actions taken by the organisations and departments concerned in accordance with the guidelines of the development plan and the directives of the government authorities. (CAPME headquarters are situated in Douala and this organisation currently includes five branch offices in Bassa (Douala), Yaounde, Bamenda, Garoua and Bafoussam.

The services provided by CAPME may be divided into two main branches:

1. services of an economic nature carried out by the assistance and advisory department, dealing, in particular, with commercial research, training in management, accountancy, economic studies and the assistance lent to businesses with the preparation and subsequent? maintenance of financial documents, etc...

services of a technical nature which is made up on the one hand, of engineering services (carried out by the technical department), and on the other hand, of direct supplies realised in 3 workshops (Bassa, Bamenda, Caroua), dealing almost exclusively with the manufacture of parts and simple metal and soldering work.

It is important to note the fundamental difference which exists between the services provided by the workshops and all the other services provided by CAPME. The services provided by CAPME, including those by the technical department, are services of a formative nature.

The aim of these services is to create businesses, modernise them, extend or rationalise them. Such services are changing the structure of small and medium sized business concerns in the Cameroon.

The interventions of the workshops are, on the other hand, of an operational nature: their aim is to assist the small and medium sized businesses to resolve their day to day technical problems, in particular, by the manufacture of worn parts or pieces of equipment or the production of simple assemblies.

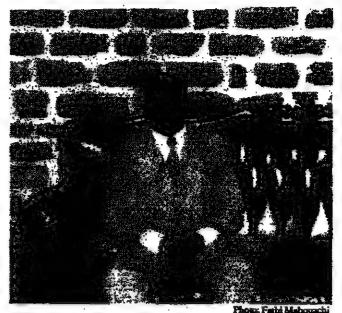
If the first type of services are important for the structural development of the small and medium sized businesses in the Cameroon, the second are no less important since existing businesses, confronted by shortages of spare parts and important everyday problems of a technical nature, are not using their production capacity to the full which means a loss for the Cameroon economy.

Amongst the 3 workshops used by CAPME, that in Bassa (Douala) is by far the most important, from the point of view of staff, the large amount of equipment installed there and the annual turnover which is realised.

The Bassa workshop was set up in 1970 with the help of ONUDI. It functioned independently up to 1973 when CAPME was set up and was subsequently made an integral part of the this organisation.

II-Orientation and Aims of the VIth Plan

The VIth economic, social and cultural development plan must complement the national economic policy with a PME plan, the aims and objectives of which will be, in the course of the next five years to concentrate its efforts around a central axis which will be the development and promotion of a performing small and medium sized business sector, perfectly integrated into national economic



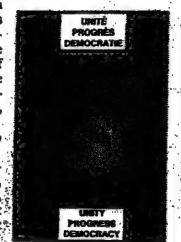
M. Jean Baptiste Yonke, Minister of Agriculture

III-Programme of the Project

In order to be effective, a promotion policy for the small and medium sized business concerns must be a global policy which covers all the various aspects involved (legislation, taxation, assistance, finance . . .). Indeed to neglect any one aspect would automatically reduce the chances of success of the measures taken to integrate such a policy with other policies.

Consequently, the aforementioned objectives can only be achieved if the VIth plan takes a certain number of steps to reinforce or re-establish actions already taken on behalf of the small and medium sized business sector.

This basically involves:



The emblem of the Cameroon People's Democratic Movement. (CPDM)

reinforcing existing bodies of support, in particular, those responsible for the promotion of small and medium sized businesses. These must not only improve their assistance, but also, extend the range of their activities, (simplification of administrative procedures for small business owners, supervision and control of civil engineering work, advisory boards, assistance with management, technical assistance)

making financial institutions more aware in such a way as to encourage them to review their loan policies to the benefit of small and medium sized businesses in the Cameroon,

carrying out studies to establish how it would be pos-

1) create mutual or interprofessional insurance funds which could gradually be replaced by regional banks who would collect and redistribute business

2) provide small businesses with raw materials and the continuous provision and maintenance of equipment and spares while at the same time obliging them to draw up an equipment plan using the common funds:

3) create a coordinating body whose function would be to coordinate activities with the Ministries and institutions concerned.

study the various possibilities with a view to:

a) increasing the involvement of the most dynamic small and medium sized businesses in public contracts and sub-contracting, and promotion of their Status;

b) encouraging co-contracting in complex research contracts entrusted to consultancy bureaus from

c) establishing participation by small businesses in the various agro-pastoral sectors.

REPUBLIQUE DU CAMEROUN

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REPUBLIC OF CAMEROON

Peace - Work - Fatherland.

MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND CULTURE

The C.N.U. and President Biya

and

6 NOVEMBER 1982 - In accordance with the senseless operation in which several soldiers, lead astray wishes of the people of the Cameroon, Paul by their own ambitions, attempted to overthrow the Re-Biya was appointed to the highest office of the public and seize power through force of arms (June 1983.) State by the spontaneous overwhelming and unreserved support of the population, secured from the outset by the total and unconditional confidence of the Cameroonian people and that of the militants in the Cameroon

National Union. This illustration of the progress of democracy and significant, was greeted with admiration, solely concerned with the maintenance of their privileges respect and worldwide acclaim.



Photo: Fathi Mah The impressive Palais du Congrès in Y aoundé which houses the Secretariat of the CPDM. (Inset) H. E. Paul Biya, President of the Cameroon People's Democratic Movement.

Proud to see their country held up as an example in this respect, the Cameroon people returned to their task with increased ardour, enthusiasm and resolution, confident in the future and firmly committed to ensure the happiest of times ahead in furtherance of to their original experience of national construction.

The Cameroon people were subjected to the most painful tests in the growth of the nation such as those which manifested themselves in the subversive plottings, threats against the security of the State and manoeuvrings aimed at division and destabilisation which were experienced by the country. These plots were to reach their climax in the

Everything would have been done to oppose the sittings of the Congress in Barnenda which undoubtedly, if it ever had taken notice of the people of the Cameroon, was going to constitute a major event in continuing the changeover which took place on 6 November 1982. A changeover so revealing in the forms which it was subsequently obliged to assume.

The process of National Revival, could not help appearon this continent, which was both reassuring ing as a formidable evolution by a handful of individuals and the satisfaction of their own selfish ambitions, which was inevitable in the surge of new enthusiasm.

> patriotism of the Cameroon people and its eagerness to progress triumphed in the face of all the activities which attempted to run counter to this evolution any process. Evidently the objectives of the Congress in Barnenda would have been irredeemably compromised if such operations had not been denounced, combatted and diminished by the national mobilisation which illustrated with such clarity the level of political maturity and civil consciousness of the Cameroonian people; up held by the fer-

> commitments. Its continuing task and its role in the nation is thus affirmed more than ever before. When, on 14 September 1983, the second extraordinary Congress appointed Paul Biya to the Presidency of the Party, the latter commenced a constitutional reform which discouraged any inclination to attempt seizure of political power - thus for the first time in the political life of this young nation the beginnings of democracy allowing diversity in opinion was given to those nationals who might wish to canvas for public appointments in the

> country but who belonged to no political group or who, being members of the CNU would not be appointed by It was in this context that Paul Biya presented himself to popular vote as the candidate of the National Revival. the political programme for which the CNU had granted his nomination. He was going to see a true plebiscite expressed by the large national consensus which was built

> around the new options enriching the numerous positive

achievements in the work of national construction.



Bamenda, Cameroon – 24th March 1985

he Democratic Assembly of the People of the Cameroon was born in Bamenda. Apart from the cycle of the sittings of the Congress in Bamenda, events of an exceptional nature, which marked the development of the Party and the Cameroon nation since the preceding Congress in Bafoussam, brought home to the Cameroon the need to question the ability of the CNU to respond to the new requirements in the task of national construction as well as to the future concerns of the Cameroonian people.

In response to this anxiety, expressing the willingness of its militants and the vast majority of its compatriots it was unanimously requested that the UNC should be renamed.

On 24th March 1985 at the Congress in Barnenda, the Cameroon National Movement became the Cameroon People's Democratic Movement, and thus the wish of the people of the Cameroon, to bring about within the Party a significant evolution of new hopes at the dawn of the national revival, was realised.

It is comforting that the need for such evolution has been felt and was able to be expressed during the sittings in Barnenda, thus demonstrating in no uncertain manner that the desire to become more open, liberalised and democratic which characterised the policy of the National Revival was henceforth a permament feature of political life in the Cameroon.

Consequently and henceforth, the Party today identifies itself with the notion of unification and that of progress. It wants to be open to all the national sensitivities and receptive to all the ideas and opinions which might offer a positive contribution to the happy pursual of the task of national construction; the Assembly offers the people of the Cameroon a field of action which can reply to their abilities, their generosity and their ambition for the na-

Such ambition implies that the Party can depend on the clear thinking and frankness of its militants, militants who are critical and demanding of themselves and at the same time, open and tolerant. Such ambition indicates dialogue, concerted effort and loyal collaboration in civic spheres, demonstrating the willingness of a constructive democracy and the serious attitude of a responsible

"UNITY - PROGRESS - DEMOCRACY"; this is the motto of the Democratic Assembly of the People of the Cameroon. It expresses first of all the willingness for unity, unity constantly reinforced, leading progressively and steadily towards real national integration; furthermore, it demonstrates the resolve to build up a modern Cameroon nation, capable of promoting individual and collective growth, the spreading of justice and ensuring the security of the individual, his property and his rights. Finally, it confirms the irreversible choice which has been made to strive towards a Cameroonian society where the citizen, by leading an involved, active and conscientious life, effectively weigh up the choices upon which his own future and that of the nation are dependent.

The crest, which best symbolises such great ambitions could thus only be the gilded lettering of the ideas of solidarity, unity and progress of the Cameroonian people, constantly illuminated by the ardent flame of patriotism and militant commitment.

May this flame thus unveil in all its splendour the spirit of our people", was the wish expressed by Paul Biva, "and make it possible to fully renovate our Party in order to make it, not only a great political group, but also an instrument for economic, social and cultural promotion as well as the moral force necessary for the triumph of the ideals of National Revival."

Paul Biya added, "likewise, may the Democratic Assembly of the People of the Cameroon, promote this society of community liberalism which is at the heart of all our desires; I am thinking of an assembly supported by a community of free men and women, firmly rooted in the homeland, confident in their futures, sole masters of their destinies and proud builders of the Cameroon today and tomorrow."

Fathi Mahouachi



Officials of the tourism department are faced with two major duties: advising foreign tourists, and serving Cameroonians who wish to go on holiday. An eleborate program has been drawn up, and is already bearing fruit, while still waiting for final objectives to be outlined. The combined efforts of both the government and the private sector would help improve this sector.

Tourism like agriculture and oil production is fast becoming a determining factor in the fight against under-development. This is seen in the substantial amount of revenue it brings to the country. The achievements in this sector indicate continuous progress.

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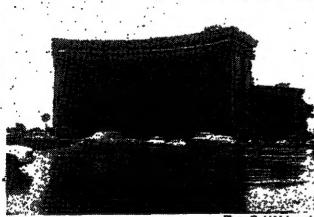
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First of all, the authorities have taken measures to gradually develop the tourism industry, first for nationals





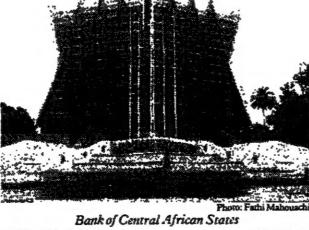
Ministry of Education - Yaounde

and next for foreigners. There is therefore need for good quality. But at what price must such quality be offered? Discussions are still going on, on the type of hotels to be constructed and tourists to be accepted for entry. The double objectives would be to scrutinize foreign tourists and to encourage Cameroonians to visit touristic sites during their holidays. It is for this reason that certain departments were created in the Ministry of Planning and Territorial Development, the Delegation for Tourism, and, the National Investment Corporation (SNI). These structures include : the construction of hotels in major areas of touristic value, the supervision and improvement of sites, construction of roads leading to these sites, crowned by the training of workers who would serve in this field. As such, plans are underway to open a school for training tourism hotel staff, as well as the introduction of foreign scholarships in this field.

A Country Worth Visiting

Cameroon would not have been "Africa in miniature" an El Dorado for tourists with attractive sites, if efforts

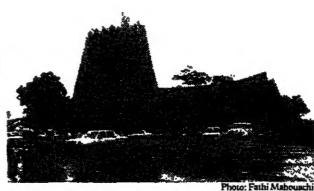






had not been made to improve this industry characterised by a vertical movement of tourists from the North to the South (Europe to Africa). The major step taken to achieve this goal during past years has been based on the exposition of our tropical products at exhibitions for commer-

cial produce. Working in collaboration with the media. Cameroonians are encouraged to participate in the development of the tourism industry because it serves as a catalyst to national unity. In like manner, there are visits within the country organised for young students, journalists, and parliamentarians. The General Delegation for Tourism also participates at state festivals and conferences. Much effort has also been made through publicity and public relations. A number of booklets and leaflets, edited by the General Delegation for Tourism in collaboration with the National Geography Centre, have been pub-



Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications - Y aounde

Oil

It is now an established fact that Cameroon is virtually self-sufficient in oil and petroleum products. But as the Head of State has often insisted, oil is not a major contributor to the national economy. Oil is a passing resource, and even though Cameroon may lie in the Gulf of Guinea oil field, there must not be any form of excitement about what is available. However, Cameroon has not neglected studies and exploration.

Some fifteen companies have so far been involved. Seven of the fifteen are major explorers: Elf Serepca (France-Cameroon), Shell Pecten Oil Cameroon, Gulf Oil (U.S.A.), ANADOCO (U.S.A.), Total CFP



A traditional dance troupe from the Northern region of Cameroon

(France), and Oceanic Exploration (U.S.A.). Six others, ARACCA (U.S.A.), OXOCO (U.S.A.) PEYTO (Canada), Normin Oil Normafrique (Norway), DENISON (U.S.A.) and Mobil (U.S.A.), are associates with the first seven. Four main exploration licences have been issued, corresponding to our off-shore potential fields: Rio del Rev. Lokele, Kribi, and Douala, Exploration has also been done by Elf-Serepca on an on-shore potential field, between Edea and Kribi. In 1982, the company announced it had struck oil at a depth of 1.900 m., much closer to the surface than any in the world. Similar efforts

are currently going on in the North of the country. While exploration continues it must be pointed out that a National Oil Refinery - SONARA - was completed and commissioned on May 16, 1981. The refinery treats two million tonnes of crude annually, but Cameroon's total consumption is only about 700,000 tonnes. Created in 1976, SONARA cost 72 billion francs to construct. It is located at Cape Limboh, some 13 km from Limbe (formerly Victoria). Products from the refinery include butane, gasoline (both ordinary and super) Kerosene, jet fuel, gas oil and fuel oil. All these, meet national needs.

Cameroon also has substantial quantities of natural gas. The largest reserves are to be found around Lolabe near Kribi. A source of financing is still being sought, to enable the country to build a liquefaction plant at Kribi.

All said and done, the distribution of petrol remains a major problem. The original plan to supply the South West, North West and West Provinces directly from the refinery by lorry has yet to become fully operational. while the rest of the country is supplied by tanker to Douala then rail and road therefrom. The main obstacle in distribution has been the absence of an adequate road infrastructure.

REPUBLIQUE DU CAMEROUN

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REPUBLIC OF CAMEROON

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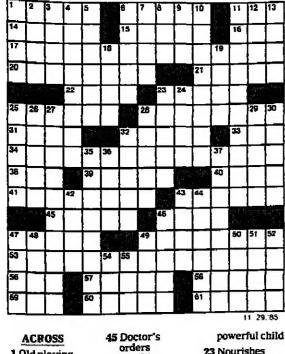
LEAVES A LOT TO

I GIVE UP-

WHO?

PARHATO

BE DESIRED!



46 ___ Lisa

49 Sled dog

56 Furrow

57 An explosive,

forshort

58 Golf hazards

59 They loop the

DOWN

sedition 3 Catholic

tribunal

4 Supervisor

5 Bank worker

7 Beer parrels

8 --- Glory 9 Hardwood

11 "-Tree."

Mercer-Man-

10 Walrus

6 Young oysters

1 Bills

horse follower

53 Nuts

ACROSS 1 Old playing

card 6 Greek porticoes
•11 Soft-shell clam: Abbr. 14 Overhead 15 Legume 16 Court 17 Nuts

20 Tinseltown

Loop 60 Guide hopefuls 61 Common or 21 Cads 22 Implants 23 Show contempt 25 French physicist: 1775-1836

28 Right of inheritance 31 Terrible 32 Loamy deposit 33 Spanish queen before Sophia 34 Nuts 38 Festival:

39 Elilah, to 40 Precious metals 41 No longer

fresh; drab 43 Core, in Coventry

cini song: 1965 12 What an 800 number lacks 13 Flagmaker 18 Midi resort 19 Rhea's most

DENNIS THE MENACE

'SHE'S GOT SOMETHIN' UP HER SLEEVE!

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

NILTE

HIRAY

NISUFE

PINGRY

JUMBLE THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME
by Henn Arnold and Bob Leo

23 Nourisbes 24 Speech defect 25 Second U.S. President 26 Hebrew

prophet 27 Bards 28 Chinese province 29 Secret 30 Outmoded

32 Beds for Lea 35 Lois Lane et al. --- gin 37 Musical direction 42 Elegant

43 Weather word 44 Passes a law 46 Landed estate 47 Israeli seaport 48 Vintner Masson 49 Sea, to Seneca 50 --- Bator. Mongolia

51 Bugle call 52 Start of N.C.'s motto 54 Repartee adept 55 Sault —

Marie O New York Times, edited by Eugene Maleska.

PEANUTS



BLONDIE HOW INSECURE HE DAY HE WAS MARRIED WAS, "I'LL TRY" WHO IS / MY INSECURE!

BEETLE BAILEY WHO IS GENTLEMEN, THESE MEETINGS ARE TOP RESPONSIBLE FOR THESE SECRET! YET LEAKS? INFORMATION IS LEAKING OUT!

ANDY CAPP DISGUSTING



REX MORGAN



YOU KNOW, I'D LOVE TO \ / WELL, IT ISN'T KNOW WHERE HE GOES, WHAT HE DOES WHEN WE SOMETHING THAT'S HAPPENED SINCE DON'T SEE HIM FOR A HE MET THAT YOUNG WOMAN, LUCY! IT STARTED RIGHT AFTER MOTHER'S DEATH!

OH, I'M SORRY. I DIDN'T KNOW THIS MAILMAN WAS TAKEN

GARFIELD



THE PIANIST WAS A MUSICIAN

Jumbles: BERYL APPLY FILLET MORBID The best wine after a long voyage-PORT

WEATHER

LOW Bengkok Beiling Hoss Kong Manile New Delhi Seoul Shanghai Singapore Talpei Tokyo LATIN AMERICA MIDDLE EAST **OCEANIA**

BOOKS

ESTEE LAUDER: Beyond the Magic. An Unauthorized Biography

By Lee Israel. 186 pages. \$15.95. Macmillan, 866 Third Avenue, New York, N. Y. 10022.

ESTEE: A Success Story

By Estée Lauder. 223 pages. \$19.95. Random House, 201 East 50th Street, New Yark, N. Y. 10022.

Reviewed by G. Bruce Boyer

B EST to make one thing clear at the outset: Estée Lauder's autobiography is not chock-a-block with gossipy little stories about the rich and famous, though it does have its moments (a Christmas party given by the Lauders for Princess Grace of Monaco at which entertainment was provided by a Salvation Army band makes a scene to contemplate).

Nor is it a detailed account of Estée Lauder's

private life. While she is at pains to say that a prime motivation for writing her story is that I've read so many myths about myself that it's time to set the record straight," she has no wish to be extensively revealing. For the names, dates and places one must turn to the biography. Lee Israel, by checking the New York State census records and past editions of the Manhattan telephone directory, and by track-ing down relatives, among other sources, has

done her dogged spadework.
Estée Lauder was born Josephine Esther
Mentzer in the borough of Queens on, according to Israel (Lauder isn't telling), July 1, 1908. Not much is ascertainable about her parents' lives before they emigrated from Hungary. Her mother, Rose Schotz Rosenthal Mentzer (whether she was divorced, deserted or made a widow by her first husband, Abraham Rosenthal, is something of a mystery), was a devotee of beauty regimens (she bought the largest jars of hand cream at the local pharmacy, went regularly to spas, never went out in public without gloves or a large black parasol if it was sunny, and began brushing her hair in the morning "even before her eyes were open").

Estée Lander's father, Max Mentzer (whom she says left behind a privileged life when he came to the United States bringing with him valises filled with dapper clothes . . . and no profession that was meaningful on these shores"), became in turn the manager and proprietor of a hay and seed store, a cemetery and a hardware store where, as a child, Lauder recounts, she would gift wrap the hammers and nails at Christmas, in what amounted to her first foray into "packaging."

Little Esty (a diminutive of Esther, and name of a favorite grand aunt) undoubtedly took her interest in cosmetics and beauty preparations from her mother, but it was her uncle John Schotz, a chemist who lived with the (amily when she was growing up, who introduced her to the preparation of facial creams.

She helped prepare, name and peddle his skin lotion, "Super-Rich All Purpose Creme." The making, packaging and selling of cosmetics became her life's work.

Several years later (Israel says she was perhaps 19) she met and married Joseph Lander. During the early years of the marriage Estee became increasingly determined to start a cosmetics company. A son, Leonard, was born,

but the business commanded more and more of her time. Estée and Joe (who had involved himself in various enterprises but was becoming known as "Mr. Estee Lauder") separated

under the strain, then divorced.

The divorce did not last. Four years later they worked out an agreement: Joe would give up his business ventures and come into her cosmetics company as an equal partner. She would do the selling and promotion, he would mind the store (at that time, two small factories in Manhattan). They remartied in 1942 (a second son, Ronald, was born two years later) and remained partners in family and business until Joe's death in 1982.

It is the business, rather than the private life, that is of interest here. Israel gives us the where, when and who, while Lauder tells us how, and sometimes why. It is in her descriptions of her business dealings - whether the difficulty of getting her line of cosmetics into a small store or of keeping a new product's packaging a secret - that we come to know her. By comparison, all the lunches at Le Cirque and dinners at Maxim's, the faces at Ascot and polo matches in Palm Beach, come off as rather dull.

Lander is pre-eminently a business person of rare skill and unfailing energy, and takes little interest in private anecdotes. Even her account of being robbed at gunpoint is not nearly so interestingly told as the opening of a factory in

No, what Estèe Lander is interested in, and rightly so, is her achievements. "What makes a successful businesswoman?" she asks. Talent? Intelligence? Education? Lauder credits persistence. When she and Joe decided to go full time into the cosmetics business, the family lawyer ter the first year, when they found their savings eaten up and not a dime of profit, she was not dissuaded. Neither was she disheartened waiting eight hours in the outer offices of a merchandizing corporation, riding six hours and accountant strongly argued against it. Afchandising corporation, riding six hours on a nickety bus through searing Texas heat to sell her line to a small department store in Corpus Christi, or trying for two years before landing an account with Harrods.

She says, and we have no reason to doubt her, that she has had a mission: "We were selling jars of hope," she suggests early on, and tells the women of the world (and, in the past decade, the men), "Time is not on your side,

Bruce Boyer, the author of "Elegance: A Guide to Quality in Menswear," wrote this review for The Washington Post.



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

O^N the diagramed deal, the declarer survived by skillful play.

located honor strength, with no wastage in the enemy heart spades was distinctly optimistic. But it was vindicated by the result.

Hearts were led and continued, forcing South to ruff. This came in the long hand, the wrong one from South's angle. He was immediately reduced to threee trumps while West held four.

South finessed the club queen successfully and cashed the ace with a satisfactory result. He then led a diamond to

the king and West won with the ace in this position:

NORTH A J S 0 Q75

West was intent on weaken-ing the declarer's trump holding, which is usually the right strategy in such situations, so he led his remaining heart.

cashed the spade king, finessed the jack, then cashed the acc

and played clubs. Since West had no more bearts and the diamond jack was an entry to the closed hand, the defense was beloless.

tion he would have removed the side entry form the closed hand, and South would have had no way to maneuver 10

0 Q754

44



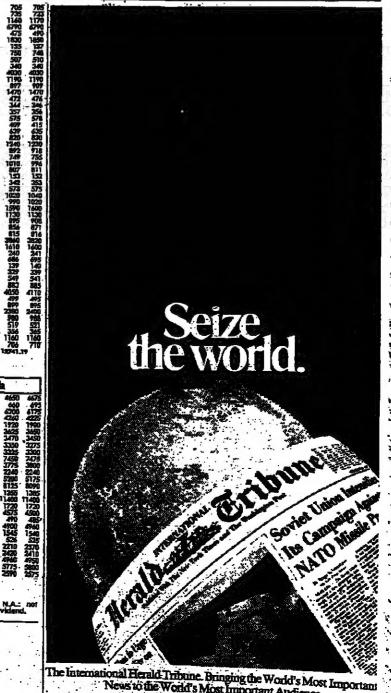
Closing prices in local currencies unless otherwise indicated

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Philips	56.20	55.30 80.90	SEL	332 334 53	Ross	673	276
Robeco	81.20	80.90	Siemens	650 656 171,20 172,80	S.A.T.	271	276
Rodomco	135.20	135.40	Thyssen	171,20 172,80	Beecham	318	321 251
Rollinco	73.20	73.20	Veba	270,20 271,20	BICC	248	251
Rorento Royal Dutch	47.30	47.30	Volkswagenwerk Wella	408 404.50 675 688	BL	29	29 583
Unilever	183.50	185,80			Blue Circle BOC Group	561 220	318
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Arbed	2690	2665 8620	Green Island Hang Seng Bank	8.30 8.30	Charter Cons	213	210
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00-1000-RW	5000 2700	5970 2680	HK Hotels	31.50 31.50 31.50 31.50	Distillers	511	475
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Petrofina	7060	6990	HK Wharf	7.25 7.25	Gen Accident	721	718
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To Our Readers

Canadian stock market quota-





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Lou Holtz

EASTERN CONFERENCE

WESTERN CONFERENCE

WEDNESDAY'S RESULTS

Detroit
33 35 24 29-724

Boston
35 36 29 29-122

Bird 17-31 13-13 47, Por lan 8-1244 29, Mchaise
4-138-11 20; V. Johnson 14-24-7-735, Long 10-185525, Rebounds; Detroit 44 (Lointhear 8), Boston
52 (Bird 12), Assists: Detroit 24 (V. Johnson 5), Boston
61, Boston 26 (D. Johnson, Almes 6),
Philadelphia 28 43 72-111

New Jersey

Barkley 12-16 6-9 39, Molone 7-21 9-10 22;

King 10-17 4-10 29, Deviking 8-9 6-10 22, Rebounds; Philadelphia 46 (Borkley 14), New
Jersey 39 (Grainski 19), Assists: Philadelphia
22 (Checks 6), New Jersey 19 (Richardson 11).

New York

18 13- 18

18 14- 18

18 16 18- 77

Ewing 7-13 4-7 18, Cummings 6-12 3-4 15;

Ewing 7-13 47 18, Cummings 6-12 3-4 15;

ming 7-13 47 18, Commings 6-12 3-4 15; Stansbury 6-9 2-12, Fioming 6-15 2-14, Re-betends: New York 47 (Commings 15), Indiano (Williams 11), Assists: New York 17 (Seor-2gew 4), Indiano 19 (Stansbury 6). Williams 19 (Stansbury 6).

Milworkee 32 22 22 27—114
Currenings 8-14 3-6 19, Pierce 7-12 2-2 16;
Johnson 9-16 5-9 24, Rollins 6-7 2-2 14, Rebeonds: Affent a5 (Rollins 8), Milwoukee 54
(Currenings 9), Assists; Alkinds 22 (Johnson 8), Milwoukee 34 (Preser 8),
Washington 19 22 29 31—97
Son Agtenia 35 34-31 14—984
Macret-157-25, Girmore 8-135-521; Ruisond 8, 11 3-12 84 Millionee 13-23 3-31 14—984

Itoms 9), San Antonio 22 (Moore 8), Porticad 25 21 28 26—119 Phoesis 25 21 22 22—93 Vandeweghe 11-23 16-12 32 Carr 7-12 6-8 20; Edwards 5-13-11 18, Davis 1-73-118, Nonce 7-12 3-4 17, Reboedes Particul 29 (Carr 13), Phoenix 64 (Nonce 13), Assists: Porticul 25 (Paxion 7), Phoenix 29 (Adares 9).

Dantier 12-17 14-16 38, Balley 8-15 3-4 19; Woolridge 7-15'8-18 22, Gervin 9-18 2-2 20, Re-

busets; Chicago S1 (Weblidge, Oldham S), Utoh 49 (Malone 13), Assists: Chicago 14 (Woolridge 4), Utoh 29 (Dontley 8).

(WOONTINGS 4) UTUIT 27 1554107 1554107 27 15

Deliver 57 (Lever 12), Golden State 60 (Smitt,

Carroll 10). Assists: Denver 27 (Lever 14).

Hotesine 38 29 27 28 17—127
LA Clippers 22 27 27 24 18—128
Clicituses 11-20 14-15 34 AcCroy 8-11 8-7 24,
Liovd 8-20 8-8 24; Moscwell 8-16 11-17 27, Johnson 10-26 3-5 23. Rebends: Housinn 70
(Oldjuwen 15), Los Angeles 60 (Nimphius 12),

World Cup Prologue

d. April Kronbichter, Austria, 46.50-45.12— 1431.82 2. Brigitte Certti, Switzerland, 46.34-45.56— 1431.50

d. Eriko Hess, Switzerland, 46.75-4539—

Mateja Svet, Yugoslavia, 47.10-45.35—372.45 - Malparenta Tiaika, Poland, 47.77-45.32—133.09

4. Doroto Tinito, Potend. 47.26-45.79—1:33.45 4. Vreni Schneider, Switzerland, 45.26—1:33.70 48. Corinne Schneider, Switzerland, 45.20—

740.99-1:34.25

13. Ros 1:34:28

- E & .

1933.99
4. Mario Epple Beck, West Germany, 47.50
45.79—1:32.29
47. Morio Rose Quarlo, Italy, 46.86-46.53—
1933.39

-11. Brigitis Godient, Switzerland 47.53-46.1-1:33.94

42. Christelle Golgnard, France, 47.26

_ 54. Korin Buder, Austrio, 48.23-46.06--1:34.25

Transition

BASEBALL

KANSAS CITY—Signed Jamie Quirk

CHICAGO CUBS - Korned Jim Ession man

SEATTLE—Named Roger Jonger

of Bob Curtis, head factball coach.

trby 2. FC Cologne

Skiing

WOMEN'S SLALOM (of Sesiriere Italy) (renbictiler, Austria, 4

46. Corinne Schmidhduser, Switzerland Australian Open
41. Brights Godient, Switzerland Gree

itha Steiner, Austria, 47.30-46.96-

WEDNESDAY'S RESULTS

NBA Standings

Et Boston

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Washington

Mess York

Control of the second

20 State Project

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Assists: Hou

SCOREBOARD

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32 23 22 37-114

Basketball

Irish Hire Holtz **As Football Coach**

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches SOUTH BEND, Indiana — As a coming out of high school. I student, Lou Holtz failed to qualify couldn't get into Notre Dame. And for Notre Dame. Now he is the here I am as head coach of Notre university's 25th football coach. Dame. I just can't say no."

"I never thought I'd have this opportunity," Holtz said Wednes- lifetime. How many people at the day after it was announced that he age of 48 get to follow a dream?" had been selected to replace Gerry Fanst, who is voluntarily stepping down after Saturday's game at Mi-

'I'm 5-foot-10, 152 pounds, wear glasses, speak with a lisp and have a the Irish. physique that appears like I've been afflicted with beriberi and scurvy most of my life," he said.

EAST
Contisius 82. Mansfield St. 67
Pittaburgh 197. 91. Francis. Pd. 72
Utlea 81, Niegana 71
Davidson 82, Erakine 54
MCNesse St. 69, Pan American 65
N. Carolina 51. 94. Furmon 56
Old Dontinion 78, Rondolph-Macon 9
W. Kentucky 69, Cincinnati 38
MIDDREST

290 59, Mississippi St. 51

Arizona 73. Illinois 54, 71 Bradievy 69, Toledo 57 IL-Chicago 59, Missian Opti-

Dakland, Mich. 94, N. Mic

Rice 64, Montana 6

Michilia St. 66, Oregon St. 63, OT Misconsin 184, Los Angeles St. B

Sa. Methodist 77, NW Louisland 39
Texas 70, Col-Riverside 61
Texas-E) Peso 35, Appatachian St. 3:
FAR WEST
Georgetown 91, Howell-Hild 57
Kentacky 98, Howell 65
Louisland St. 76, Washington 61
New Mexico 56, Margon 81, 53
Pesperdine 69, St. Mary's, Texas 60
Son Jose St. 77, Hayward St. 25

Hockey

WALES CONFERENCE

CAMPBELL CONFERENCE

WEDNESDAY'S RESULTS

N.Y. Romers
N.Y. Romers
Peplinski 2 (6), McDonoid 2 (10), Beers (5);
Branks (9), Povelick (13), Shots os soel: Col-gory (on Vanblesbrauck) 15-13-18-37; New York (on Lemelin) 8-14-10-32.

Kerr 2 (23), Poulin (8), Propp (14), D.Sn

(3), Haspadar (3); Boschman (72), Shets on gool: Winnipes (on Fracta) 6-3-6--15; Phila-delphia (on Hayward) 5-20-12--37.

Tennis

Wendy Turnbull, Australia, def. Susan i Australia, 4-0, 4-0. Betsy Nagetsen, U.S., def. Condy Rayne U.S. 4-6, 4-3, 8-4. Cloudia Konde-Klisch, W. Germany, Amondo Brown, Britoin, 7-5, 6-2. Helena Sukura, Czechoslovákia, def. Jar Thompson, Australia, 8-4, 8-4. Alectina Navraniava, U.S., def. Dea Hamsel, U.S., 6-2, 6-1.

First-round

nd. det. Carl Lim-

funds, 6-7, 6-3, 6-0, 6-0, b Hibsek, Switzerland, Austrolia, 6-4, 6-2, 6-4

les, France, 64, 64, 44, 62 Bud Schultz, U.S., del Crede

(Adame 9).

27 23 29 16— 96

27 23 29 28—114

Balley 9-15 3-4 19;

DeBlots (2). Storts of section (2). Dorblin (12), Print 9-18 2-2 20, Residus (2). Storts of section (4). Dorblin (12), Storts of section (4). Dorblin (12), Storts of section (4). Dorblin (12). Storts of section (4). Dorblin (12). Storts of section (4).

NHL Standings

Holtz acknowledged that Notre Dame fans "expect a minor miracle every Sannday, and a major one occasionally," but added, "I am no miracle worker."

Holtz said "this is the dream of a

Notre Dame is accustomed to

his five-year, 30-25-5 career with

"I can't win the national champiouship by any stretch of the imagination. It's going to be a long, hard uphil struggle. It's not assured."
Still, Holtz, who has a 116-65-5
record for a college coaching career
of 15 years at William and Mary,

Selected College Results North Carolina State, Arkansas and Minnesota, seemed confident that for many years to come he can
—and will be allowed to — satisfy Notre Dame's almost insatiable football appetite.

"Without any equivocation on my part, this would be my last coaching job," he said. Although Notre Dame traditionally gives its football coaches fiveyear contracts, the terms of Holtz's

contract were not announced. He was in the second year of a five-year contract at Minnesota. He had taken the Gophers from 1-10 to 4-7 in his first year to 6-5 this year with a berth in the Independence Bowl. Included in his contract, however, was a stipulation that he could leave at any time. He said Wednesday that he had the Notre Dame job in mind when he

designed that clause. His son, Skip, attends Notre Dame. ["We are disappointed," the University of Minnesota's presi-dent, Kenneth Keller, said in Minneapolis. "At the same time, we feel progress is present. Progress on which we can build. We thank him for his contribution. He's helped us get to the point where we don't

need Lon Holtz anymore."] Holtz, who was born in Follansbee, West Virginia, and raised in East Liverpool, Ohio, did what some considered a miracle job at Minnesota and had a 60-21-2 resix straight bowl games before taking over the Gophers. "You either get better or worse," Holtz once said. "You never stay

the same. If what you did yesterday seems big, you haven't done any-thing today."

Unlike Fanst, he has experience

coaching at the college level, as well as in the pros, going 3-10 with the New York Jets before quitting with one game left in the 1976 season. He may be better equipped to deal with pressure from the notorious



Wimbledon champion Boris Becker, 3-6, 6-4, 7-6, 4-6, 6-3.

Fighting Irish fans, who were vocal phis State University in Tennessee, in their displeasure with Faust.

"I attended one game here," Holtz said. "I noticed the fans were (WP, UPI, AP) ■ Bellard, Others Fired

(Several other college football coaches lost their jobs Wednesday, The Associated Press reported:) Emory Bellard, who had boldly forecast that his team at Mississipcord at Arkansas, where he went to pi State would win the Southeastern Conference championship this season, but who failed to win a

conference game, was fired in Star-keville Mississippi.

The athletic director, Charley Scott said Bellard's contract was being terminated Jan. 15, but he "immediately relieved of all

The final year of Bellard's contract was bought out for \$125,000 following face-to-face discussions with the school's president.

the school's athletic director, Charles Cavagnaro, announced, because "he chose not to resign." Dempsey, 49, had a 7-12-3 record in two seasons at Memphis for.

tate, going 2-7-2 in 1985.

I've been playing well for the Bill Narduzzi, 49, was fired at last couple of months without get-State, going 2-7-2 in 1985. Youngstown State in Ohio after coaching there for 11 years, compiling a 68-51-1 record overall and 5-6 able, the best win of my career." record this season.

Florida A & M, in Tallahassee, fired Rudy Hubbard - he was asked to remain as assistant athletic director but refused — who ended his 12th season there with a 4-7 mark, and Texas-Fl Paso fired Bill

But the University of Florida, in Gainsville, added two years to the "I surprised myself wit contract of Galen Hall, and at Ohio badly I can play," he said. State Earle Bruce got a one-year Schapers did tremendously well contract extension, his seventh benot to fold under the pressure of a cause state law allows him to be nerve-jangling match that lasted 3 Rey Dempsey was fired at Mem- employed for only a year at a time. hours and 15 minutes.

Becker Is Upset by Schapers In Australian Open 2d Round

MELBOURNE - Michiel Schapers of the Netherlands scored a sensational 3-6, 6-4, 7-6, 4-6, 6-3 upset Thursday of the defending Wimbledon champion, Boris Becker of West Germany, in the second round of the Australian Open tennis championship.

Schapers, a 26-year-old from Rotterdam who is ranked 188th in the world, was playing in just his second grass court tournament.

Becker, the fourth seed here, and ranked fifth in the world, never was able to play well on a day when a number of the top players struggled with slippery courts and the wind. Schapers threw his arms into the second-round match against comair at the end of the match, his

"I've been playing for the last couple of months and then losing matches like 9-7 in the third," he

emotions a mixture of triumph and

"Against this guy. I made it." The top seed, Ivan Lendi of Czechoslovakia, and two-time four-set victories, while three other seeds lost second-round men's singles matches,

Lendl defeated the junior Wimbledon champion, Leonardo La-valle of Mexico, 6-4, 0-6, 6-4, 6-2. Wilander started slowly but downed Gary Muller of South Africa, 3-6, 6-3, 7-6, 6-4.

The ninth-seeded Scott Davis of the United States, the 11th-seeded Tomas Smid of Czechoslovakia and Henrik Sundstrom of Sweden, seeded 14th, joined Becker in de-

John Lloyd of Britain beat Smid, 7-5, 6-7, 7-6, 6-3; Broderick Dyke of Australia beat Sundstrom, 6-2 6-2, 6-3, and Slobodan Zivojinovic of Yugoslavia beat Davis, 7-5, 3-6, 6-1, 6-3.

The day, however, belonged to Schapers.

He volleyed and smashed well and took advantage of Becker's youthful mistakes in going for winners when more caution was called

ting any rewards, so I feel I deserve this," said Schapers. "It's unbeliev-He came into the match after a five-set victory over another West

German, Wolfgang Popp, in the first round. Becker, like all the seeded men, had a first-round bye. Becker, 18 and the youngest to win Wimbledon, said he had been

offer that as an excuse. "I surprised myself with how

affected by the wind, but did not

He got the crucial break of serve first-round matches with no probthen served out for the match.

Lloyd, beaten as a finalist here in 1977, played very well to beat Smid in a topsy-turvy encounter.

Lloyd led by a set and 3-0, only to drop the second set and trail by 2-5 in the third before pulling himself together.

"I was all over him and then I got over anxious. I was desperate to win, so then I started going for my shots a lot more and it worked." The only other seeded man to play Thursday was the 12th, Paul Annacone of the United States, who won, 6-7, 7-6, 6-4, 7-5, in his

patriot Robert Green. Six seeded women won their triot Sue Leo, 6-0, 6-0.

in the eighth game of the fifth set, lems, completing a list of 14 seeds to move into the second round.

> The second-seeded Martina Navratilova, ranked No. 1 in the world, beat Dee Ann Hansel of the United States, 6-2, 6-1, and the third-seeded Hana Mandlikova of Czechoslovakia beat Camille Beniamin of the United States, 6-2, 6-2. Pam Shriver of the United States, No. 4, beat Andrea Holikova of Czechoslovakia, 6-2, 6-3, and the fifth-seed Claudia Kobde-Kilsch of West Germany defeated Annabel

Croft of Britain, 7-5, 6-3. Helena Sukova of Czechoslovakia, the eighth seed, bested Janine Thompson of Australia, 6-4, 6-4, and the ninth-seeded Wendy Turnbull of Australia trounced compa-

Lashkari Disqualified, Czechoslovakia, and two-time champion Mats Wilander of Swe-den both looked shaky at times in Cornell University laboratory had

The Associated Press

ers' Cup Turf race has been resolved with the disclosure Wednesday that Lashbar has been resolved with the management of the surface of the s NEW YORK - The mystery day that Lashkari has been tranquilize large circus animals. disqualified after postrace tests showed that the banned drug etorphine was in his system.

Lashkari, the English-bred winner of the inaugural Breeders' Cup Turf at Hollywood Park last year, finished fourth this year.

Last week the New York Racing and Wagering Board held up all purses from the \$10 million Breeders Cup races at Aqueduct on Nov.

Coleman Unanimous

The Associated Press

man, who sped the St. Louis Cardinals to the National

League title, has unanimously

won the NL Rookie of the Year

Award announced Wednesday

by the Baseball Writers Associ-

ation of America.

Coleman, who stole a rookie

record 110 bases, swept all 24

votes, becoming only the fifth

unanimous winner in the histo-

ry of the award. Second was 20-

game winner Tom Browning of

the Cincinnati Reds, also cho-

It was the first time a Nation-

al League rookie has been a

unanimous choice since 1959,

when first baseman Willie

McCovey of the San Francisco

sen unanimously.

Giants won.

NEW YORK - Vince Cole-

As NL Top Rookie

I because a postrace drug test at the

horse.

Dino Viola, a Christian Democrat senator who is president of the soccer club Roma, has admitted trying to bribe a referee before a European Champion's Cup semifi-nal in April 1984, The Associated Press reported, quoting newspapers in Rome.

"It ranges up to 10,000 times more powerful than morphine,"

one expert told the New York Dai-

ly News. "If there is one drug that

does not belong in the body of the

thoroughbred it is exorphine. Even

a slight overdose could kill a

■ Italian Soccer Bribe

Viola admitted paying 100 mil-lion lire (\$60,000) to help "soften up" French referee Michel Vaurrot before Roma's second leg match with Scotland's Dundee United, according to Italian press reports. Roma won, 3-0, to advance on aggregate into the final, then lost to

English champion Liverpool.
The Italian Soccer Federation's head of investigations, Corrado De Biase, said Viola and several club officials, including his son, Riccardo, paid the money to Spartaco Landini and a mysterious C.G.

Landini, now managing director of the club Genoa, has admitted his involvement but claims that he never knew Vautrot and that he tricked Viola, the federation said.

Viola has denied that the referee ever received any money, and claimed that he himself had been a victim of extortion.

World Cup Skiing Will See Some Changes, Some Constants

By Steve Kettle

United Press Internal LONDON - Although there are no Olympic or world championship medals to be won this winter, the four-month World Cup ski season promises exciting races in the mountains of Europe, Japan and North America.

son: warnings (on Frees) 6-3-6-15; Philo-delphia (on Hayward) 5-20-12-37. N.Y. Islanders 1 8 3 8-4 Misseests 1 8 8 6-4 Ciccarell 2 (5), Broten 2 (14); Jonsen (4), Sossy 3 (74), Shots on goal: New York (on Becupre) 17-8-0-27; Minnestia (on Hru-dey) 9-14-9-2-35. Franz Klammer of Austria, the most charismatic skier of the past decade, has followed the French ace Jean-Claude Killy into a retirement of manufacturing expensive skiwear, but otherwise almost all the top Cary) = 14-13-36.
Vancouver 1 1 3 8-5
Edmontos 2 1 1 8-5
Smyl (8), Tambellini 2 (4), Lowry (3), Lidster (4); Massier 2 (13), Gratzky 2 (17), Caffey
(8), Shots as goal; Vancouver (on Maco) 9-2013-1-45; Edmonton (on Brodeur) 11-412-4 stars will be back.

The king of the slalom and giant slalom, Marc Girardelli of Luxembourg, failed to win a gold medal at the world championships last February, but came back to win his first overall World Cup title and take the cups in both of his specialist disciplines. Dineen (8), Froncis (1)), Pattersson (5), Gavin (5), Robertson 2 (4), Lowiess (4), Tur-peon 2 (10), Shats on sool: Hortford (on Ellor) 18-13-14—45; Los Angeles (on Llur) 11-11-8— This year, Girardelli could be a force as well in

downhill and challenge Switzerland's double world champion, Pirmin Zürbriggen, as the top all-round Sweden's Ingemar Stenmark returns to have anoth-

.-misserym 4 ? 2--7 Montha (2), Bultard (7), Shedden 2 (1), Lindstrom (4), Chabet (6), Biolistell (77) Smith (1), Sheds an goot: Terordo (on Romo-no) 54-0-21; Pittsburgh (on Edwords, Bern-hardt) 8-16-11--35. er try at regaining slalom supremacy, while the rising Swiss star, Karl Alpiger, has a head start on his rivals in the men's downhill. Alpiger won both races held at Las Lenas, Argentina, in August that count for this season's World Cup.

The Swiss women's wonderteam took every World

Cup title last year except in the giant slalom, where Marina Kiehl of West Germany edged Michela Figini. Figini, Maria Walliser, Erika Hess and their teammates are back. But the women's slalom races could be the keenest-fought, with Hess defending her cup title against strong challenges from the United States, Italy Women
First-round
Hond Mandikova, Czechelovskia, def. Comille Beniamin. Bokersfield, Colff. 6-2, 6-2,
Katerina Skronska, Czechelovskia, def.
Terry Halladav, U.S. 6-3, 6-3,
Pam Shriver, U.S. 6-4, 6-3,
Czechelovskia, 6-2, 6-3,
Wandy Turnbull, Australia, def. Susan Leo,
Australia, 4-1, 6-1, and a French squad that includes the gold and silver

medalists from the world championships. A new rule in this year's World Cup is that only the top 30 finishers in slalom and giant slalom go through to the second run. This experiment will run only in December for the men, but for the whole season for the women. The one-run super-giant slalom becomes a separate discipline this year.

The grueling cup circuit starts for the men Sunday at Courmayeur, Italy, and for the women four days later at Puy St. Vincent, France. The next week, the world's top skiers tune up for the winter at the annual World Series, switched from Sarajevo, Yugoslavia, to

Sestriere, Italy. The circuit again takes in the major European centers - with Scandinavian venues restored to the schedule this season - then the women go briefly to Japan and both men and women end up in the United Siztes and Canada toward the end of March for the World Cup finale.

The following is an assessment of the hopes and prospects of the leading Alpine ski teams: Austria

Austria begins the season without both its most famous racer, Klammer, the 1976 Olympic downhill champion, world champion and winner of more than 30 cmp races, and its longtime men's coach Karl Kahr. Kahr has been replaced by Dieter Bartsch, who successfully built up the Swiss women's team.

"We will have to start from scratch," said Bartsch "I don't think that an Austrian has a chance this coming season to aim at the overall World Cup. Christine Gros-Gaudenier, injured all last season, re-However, we will certainly win a few races and I hope we can improve the overall standard of our team.

ailment and feels "just great, no more pains." Anton Steiner, Austria's only Olympic medalist in some races."

Sarajevo, said he will do nothing but downhills this season until he can pile up enough points to gain top class seedings in the two other events. The women's coach, Andreas Rauch, said his main

hopes are pinned on Elisabeth Kirchler, Austria's most successful woman in the past few seasons, Anni Kronbichler in the downhill and Roswitha Steiner in the slalom. Kronbichler won Thursday's cup prologue slalom at Sestriere.

The men's team has lost three racers to retirement, Michel Vion, Patrick Lamotte and Michel Canac, and is pinning its hopes on Didier Bouvet, the 1984 Olympic slalom bronze medalist who hopes to break into the top 15 after ending last season in 18th place.

singer in the sialom. Weirather, the 1982 world down-missed last season," said Italy's top downhiller, Mi-hill champion, said he has recovered from a long back chael Mair. "Before, nothing seemed to work for us. I'm convinced that we'll return to top form and win

> Mair will struggle to retain his ranking as top national downhiller against talented 18-year-old Gior-gio Piantanida, who placed a respectable 18th in the second downhill at Las Lenas in his first cup

> Italian chances in the slaloms could be high, with veteran Paolo de Chiesa, fifth in the FIS rankings, returning for his 10th season and joined by young Oswald Toetsch (fourth), Robert Erlacher - who won a prologue giant slalom Wednesday in Sestriere — and Richard Pramotton.

> Among the Italian women, the Olympic slalom champion Paoletta Magoni, 21, is the best bet. She won a bronze medal at the World Championships last

The new hopes are Jonas Nilsson, the 1985 world slaiom champion, and Johan Wallner, who improved his ranking from 150 to No. 17 in stalom last season. Swipperland

This undoubtedly is the team with the most depth,

and which has the top starting seeds everywhere but in the men's slalom. The men are led by the world's best all-round skier,

the double world champion Zürbriggen. His prepara-tions for the season were delayed by his 17-week basic military training ending in early November.

A bigger question might be whether Zürbriggen's

knee, mended by arthroscopic surgery just two weeks before he won the world downhill title in Bormio last February, will hold up. Some medical experts believe he resumed racing too soon. In downhill, his stiffest competition will come from

his own team, mostly Alpiger.

There is a second Zürbriggen pushing to the top,
Pirmin's sister Heidi, 18, who was second in the world

junior championships in downhill, slalom and giant and, like her brother, a good all-rounder. She has been outracing such established winners as Michela Figini, Maria Walliser and Erika Hess in

practice. Figini, overall and downhill World Cup winner last season and downhill world champion, and Walliser have to be reckoned with in the downhill, giant and super-giant. Hess in the slalom and giant. Liechtenstein, once a powerhouse, now is a twoperson show: all-rounder Andreas Wenzel and Ursula

United States

The 1984 Olympic downhill champion, Bill John-son, 25, threatened to quit the team last spring and boycotted a training camp. The emergence of Doug Lewis, bronze medalist at the 1985 world champion-ships, and the withdrawal of financial support apparently lured Johnson back. The weaker men's team consists basically of John-

son and Lewis and a handful of skiers with World Cup experience but no top 20 results. Felix McGrath is possibly the best of the up and coming group.

Tamara McKinney, the 1983 women's cup winner. but winner of only two races last season, will be joined again by the surprise world giant slalom champion Diann Roffe, bronze medalist Eva Twardokens and Olympic giant slalom winner Debbie Armstrong.

West Germany

The men's team is putting its main hopes on slalo-mist Florian Beck and giant slalom world champion Markus Wasmeier. Wasmeier, 24. included grass ski jumping in his

summer training, calling it "a good character builder."

Beck, 27, is the husband of Maria Epple, West Germany's top woman slalomist. Marina Kiehl will defend her women's giant slalom

cup title, backed up by fellow all-rounders Traudl Haecher, Michaela Gerg and Regine Mösenlechner. with Epple the best slalom bet.

Yugoslavia Although the team was weakened by the retirement

of Jure Franko, Yugoslavia's only medalist at the 1984 Olympics in Sarajevo, the veteran slalomist Bojan Krizaj, 28, is already in good form and Rok Petrovic. 19, should do well in giant slalom providing he fully

recovers from a back muscle injury.

Mateja Svet, 17, and Katja Lesjak, 18, lead the women's team, with Svet the giant slalom gold medalist in the junior World Cup. Three others who may achieve good results are Andreja Leskovsek, 20. Dasa Segula, 17, and Barbara Kuhar, 17. All are treating injuries but hope to be fit for the season's beginning.

It Really Is $oldsymbol{A}$ Flaky Game Hammarby and FC Cologne met for a UEFA Cup soccer game Wednesday night, but a snowstorm had beaten the teams to the field in Stockholm. The Swedish club, perhaps better prepared for winter sports, prevailed, 2-1.

FOOTBALL Notined Partial League **CLEVELAND—Signed Curt's Dickey, runlines back, PHILADELPHIA—Re-signed Joine Penermode, running back, pur Jeff Christenson, Suprispack an waivers. "WASHINGTON—Picced Calvin Autom mod lines are the injured concryte." ile, 4-4, 7-6, 6-2. Mork Dickson, U.S., def. Mike Bouer, U.S., 7-6. 6-2, 7-4. John Francier, Australia del Stephane Bonmad, wide receiver, on the injured reserve Jist. Signed Joe Phillips, wide receiver.

neou, Conodo, 64, 64, 74, Ognie Visser, Sooth Africa, def, Bill Sconion, U.S., 44, 74, 60, 24, 84. -c. /-c, 5-1. /-c, 5-6. Mike DePoimer, U.S., def. John Fitzseroid, Ustralia, 7-5. 6-4, 4-6, 5-7, 14-12. College Feetbatt
BUCKNELL—Announced the

SE LOUISIANA-Announced that It will no dridge, U.S., 7-6, 6-1, 7-6. Second-round
Iven Lendl. Conchesiovatio, del. Leonorda
Lovalle, Mexico. 6-4, 0-4, 6-4, 6-2.
Siobaden Zivolinovic. Yvacciavio, del. Scott
Davis. U.S., 7-5, 3-4, 6-1, 6-3.

European Soccer Backer, W. Germany, 3-6, 6-4, 7-6, 4-6, 6-1.



The stronger women's team has lost Caroline Attia February and will be alongside veterans Maria Rosa to retirement, but gained Poland's top two skiers. Quario and the newly married Daniela Zini. Malgorzata and Dorota Tlalka. They have married brothers from Grenoble and a team spokesman said the 22-year-old twins will have French citizenship

"before the first race." The Tlalkas, world champion Perrine Pelen and silver medalist Christelle Guignard will give France a powerful slalom squad. The top downhillers are Claudine Emonet and Catherine Quittet, while Marieturns to the downhill team.

A coaching change after the Argentina races may have breathed new life into the men's downhill squad, Michele Stefani being replaced by Antonio Sperotti. "We've rediscovered our tranquility, that's what we

Sweden Stenmark, 29, with a record 79 World Cup victories,

failed to win a race last year but is back with renewed strength. After 10 years at the top, winning three overall titles, eight slalom trophies and seven giant slalom cups, this season he postponed practice on snow for a month. He did practice with his successor as the top slalom

and giant slalom star. Girardelli, and they were reported to have held pace with each other down the slopes. This year, only three Swedes are ranked among the top 20 slalomists, against six last year. Stig Strand, 29, who finished second in the 1982-83 slalor: cup, has

retired and the 1982 world championship bronze medalist Bengt Fjaeliberg failed to qualify for the team.

UEFA CUP (Third Round, First Les) He still will have such specialists as the defending cup holder Helmut Höflehner, veteran Harti Weirdea United 2. Neuchotal Xo ather and Peter Wirnsberger in the downhill and Robert Zoller, Franz Gruber and Thomas Stangas-South Africa, 24, 62, 74, 64. Poul Amocone, U.S., del. Robert Green. U.S., 67, 7-6, 6-4, 7-5.

New England Grayness

By Russell Baker

AM in New England for the gray. Everybody tells you to come before the gray sets in, but this is poor advice. In summer, the place is overrun by rich playboys and playgirls, their yachts and their favorite New York boutiques. In fall, New England is just as bad. It is overrun by tourists who drive for days to gape at dying leaves. Can anything be more macabre? If it's something macabre you want, go to

New York and look at the subways. In New York you can recover in a har where the entire clientele is not morose about the Boston Red Sox. What do you care about the Boston Red Sox? Why would anybody spend good money among people who do care about the Boston Red Sox? In New England in the fall they care. Dying leaves and dead Red Sox — that's the New England autumn. But then comes the grayness. Ah, the magnificent grayness of New England. The nature of New England is gray, Puritan gray has been its favorite color for 365 years. Quaker gray is a close second. Counting-house gray is the natural complexion of the New Englander, and silvery gray the pre-dominant color of New England's splendid seafood when it comes from the gray winter ocean.

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The quintessential New England holiday, Thanksgiving, is a con-scious attempt to reject the gray birthright with yellow squashes, golden pumpkin pie, cranberries of burgundy red and turkey basted to burnished brown. Yet the grayness irrepressibly seeps forth, slowly at first, then triumphantly in the following week as the turkey carcass lingers on, and on, and on, casting

a gray pall over the spirit. cago is the capital of wind. Los Angeles the father and mother of smog. The late Bill Vaughan has stated Kansas City's claim to being the slush center of the universe. Jean Shepherd has christened Buffalo "the home office of winter." That's small time compared to Boston. Boston is the capital, the father and mother, the universal center and home office of gravness.

They say the grayness started this year, as it always does, on the weekend when standard time replaced daylight saving. With that

after lunch. Or would set if it visibly rose.

Winter in New England actually starts the week before Labor Day. when the sun sets just before the cocktail hour or smack in the middle of Tom Brokaw, depending how you tell time; and it continues until the Third of July, the day the Boston Pops Orchestra traditionally comes out of its hall and tries to see its shadow.

In this gray place that they say is not Boston I have seen very little except my friend Crowley who is silhouetted now and then against the fireplace blaze in a room he

says is his parlor. "No, it is not Boston," says the muffled Crowley voice. "Disabuse yourself of the conceit that we have kept you in Boston. Here the sun was out just before breakfast Thursday before last; in Boston there can be no more sun until the

Third of July at the earliest."

Crowley asserts he has brought me to Nantucket, an island that Chamber of Commerce boomers call "the gray lady of the sea." This is an attempt to snare the tourist dollar by glamorizing Nantucket fog, said to be the thickest and longest-lasting since the British government outlawed burning soft coal in London.

Since coming here I have seen plenty of fog all right, but plenty of rain, too. The rain is gray. It is as gray as I suddenly felt after a breakfast of warmed-up turkey today when Crowley said, "Fortunately there's enough turkey left to keep us going until the fog lifts or the rain stops and we can get to the supermarket"

You have these brief depressions in the New England grayness, but they pass quickly. As Crowley once told me, "There is nothing so cozy as a fine, gray New England day, because it encloses the mind alone with the soul, and makes it hard for street criminals to see you when you're out for a stroll."

He has a point, but there are problems, too. When I stepped out for a walk two paragraphs ago someone in the fog tried to cover me with gray shingles. That settled the question. I am definitely in Nannicket, I must be cautious or they'll pave me with cobblestones.

New York Times Service

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Japanese Reclaim Saipan, This Time for Tourism

Signs in Japanese at a shopping center in Gnam; Japanese tourists flock to Saipan, Guam and other islands in Micronesia.

By Clyde Haberman New York Times Service

SAIPAN, Mariana Islands — By the many thousands they step off the planes from Tokyo, two by two, one of the steadier processions of traveling couples since Noah's Ark.

They are Japanese honeymooners, and the large numbers who flock every day to the northern tier of Micronesia provide evidence that Japan has regained economically some of the western Pacific islands that it lost militarily 40 years ago.

Japan dominates here even though Saipan is part of a United States commonwealth these days. Much of the northern Marianas, in fact, has been turned into a Japanese warm-weather playground over the last 15 years.

There is only one real industry, tourism, and most major hotels are in Japanese hands. Four of every five visitors to Saipan are Japanese, usually newlyweds lured by relatively inexpensive package tours.

The same is true in far larger numbers on nearby Guam, which is an unincorporated U.S. territory with important American air and naval bases. Guam has even adopted the slogan "Where America's day be-

But of the 368,665 visitors to the island last year, 82 percent came from Japan. The \$221 million that they spent accounted for about half of all retail sales.

In some sections of Saipan and Guam, Japanese signs are almost the only ones to be seen. Maps of Guam available at the airport are in Japanese, not English. Dutyfree shops are stocked with high-priced clothes, fiquors and other items considered prestige symbols in Tokyo and Osaka. The influx of Japanese tourists has

meant growth for other industries as well. Two years ago there were three Japanese construction companies with offices on Guam. Now there are 10 because of the growing demand for new hotels, roads, airport construction and commercial buildings. Japan controlled Micronesia - the Mar-

ianas, plus the Caroline and Marshall islands - from 1918 to the end of World War II in 1945. Micronesia was, and remains, a strategically sensitive area, covering three million square miles of the Pacific and comprising about 2,000 islands that today have a total population of 135,000.

Older islanders sometimes talk of the Japanese era as the good old days, partly reflecting disenchantment with the United States, whose trusteeship for the last 38 years has produced little in the way of economic development.

in the 1930s Japan operated sugar-cane plantations, fisheries and phosphate mines on many islands. The Garapan section of Saipan bustled with shops, movie theaters

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Flatvilla, 110 sq.m., highly decorated and furnished with very nice landscaped garden (2000 sq.m.),

and geisha houses. Islanders were treated like second-class citizens, but at least, some say, things were lively.

The United States wrested military control of the Marianas from Japan after fierce battles in 1944. In a notably grim end to the fighting on Saipan, thousands of Japanese civilians committed suicide by hurling first their children and then themselves from cliffs on the island's northern end.

Yesterday's horror, however, has become today's photo opportunity. Now, Japanese honeymoon couples take group bus tours to Suicide Cliff.

The resurgence of Japanese economic influence is concentrated in the Marianas, but it is beginning to be felt elsewhere in Micronesia, too. From Palan in the western part of island chain to the Marshalls in the east, local political leaders regard Japanese tourism as their best chance to stimulate economies now largely dependent on United States aid.

The Japanese government has also begun to show interest in its former territory once again. It has steadily increased economic assistance, giving \$17.6 million since 1980 to three semiautonomous governments in the American trusteeship - Pa-

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lau, the Marshall Islands and the Federated States of Micronesia. A good deal of this money has gone for road construction and for fishery-related projects such as deepstorage refrigerators being built on the is-lands of Ponape and Dublon in the Federated States. In addition, Japanese tuna-boat fleets contribute up to \$2 million. a year for the right to fish in Micronesian

Micronesians, especially those most critical of the American stewardship, say they are glad to receive the help. "The Japanese went about it the right way," Asterio Ta-kesy, a senior official on Ponape, said. They asked us what we need what we want. The Americans are always telling us what to do. They say, This is what your problem is, and here's how you must solve

A foreign ministry official in Tokyo, Akihiro Aoki, said Japanese aid was based on the government's belief that "these countries have to be politically and eco-

nomically stable." How deep Tokyo's investment will go, however, is not clear. Japanese businessmen say they are hesitant to move in be-

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problems that have kept Micronesian development at a low level throughout the postwar period.

JAPAN

CHINA

TAWAN

PHILIPPINES

TRUST TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS

SAIPAN

PAPUA NEW GUINEA

Nevertheless, some American officials worry that Japanese investors — and per-haps some from rapidly developing Asian countries like South Korea - are getting ready. One person who expresses concern is Fred M. Zeder, the Reagan administration's chief representative in negotiations that would dissolve the American trusteeship and give emerging Micronesian states partial home rule and a guarantee of \$2.4 billion in United States aid over the next 15

According to Zeder, a large share of that money, perhaps \$1 billion, would be directed at economic development. But American businesses, he complained, may lose the competition for these funds because the United States House of Representatives recently rejected certain tax incentives for them that had been agreed to by Micronesians and the administration.

"It's ridiculous." Zeder said. "We are going to the Japanese, or whoever else wants to go after this region, and we are handing them a billion dollars on a platcause of lingering economic and social

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Prince Charles and his ana, opened "Toki: Tra Japan Today," an exist calligraphy, carved ivery sculpture, gardens, phe and Japanese films. The runs through Jam 26 runs through Ian. 26, Da Center, Charles and served a tea ceremony p by Michael Birch, a Bri runs a Japanese tes c school in London. The roy announced earlier in the they would visit Japan in

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The West German jc Gisster Walkraff, who sp years disguised as a Turks ereal worker to write a be on their exploitation, has one milhon Denische mark \$385,000) to aid them. The will go to the Solidarity W eigners organization be had at Duisberg to provide legs workers exploited by the ir manpower. Wallraff's book Unten" (At the Very Botto sold 850,000 copies in six w

Willie Nelson said four: bon endowments to assist f will be set up with part of million mised by the Fan concert in September, Nelson nized the Sept. 22 concert
University of Illinois at
paign to draw attention a
plight of American farmers a
declining farm industry.

The son of the British and explorer Sir Ernest Strategy who proncered a route to the Pole 76 years ago — reache goal his father failed to make Shackleton, on a visit to the ice station at the South Poliover the route his father well 1909, New Zesland amarch: gram officials said Thursday clider Strickleton was force lack of supplies to stop 120; (17) talometers) short of his Historiae was followed three riss could was followed three latter by Captain Robert F Seath, who made it to the Polician January 1912 only to that the Norwegian Rosal An sea had become the first marcack, faith's southernmost four Weelst emile.

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change. New England enters a period when the sun sets a few minutes **ANNOUNCEMENTS PERSONALS** CAROLIENE H. SCHOUTEN FRENCH-AMERICAN CENTER OF PROVENCE PAUL LML VERMEN A French non-profit organization with centers in Avignon & Au-en-Provence 2 Young Dolphins "PERSON-TO-PERSON" Caroliene and Paul Took the leap throug A new cultural exchange service for Americans seeking French host teck the leap through the Marriage Hoop Today families for French seeking American host Their freinds wish them all happiness together for freshill research forming. Write for complete dosser to: The French-American Center of Provence, 5 rue Figuere / 84000 Augnon / France. Tet 90.85.50.98 NEED TO CONTACT MAJOR Somes Timon, a doctor with Potton's Third Army in Mocdesfield, UK in 1945, Jetnry Lewis, 1422 Swire House, Chater Road, Hong Kong. PROBLEM CHILDREN, Viking Houses HAVE A NICE DAY! BOKEL Hove o HAPPY BIRTHDAY LOIDAL HAVE A REAL ESTATE.

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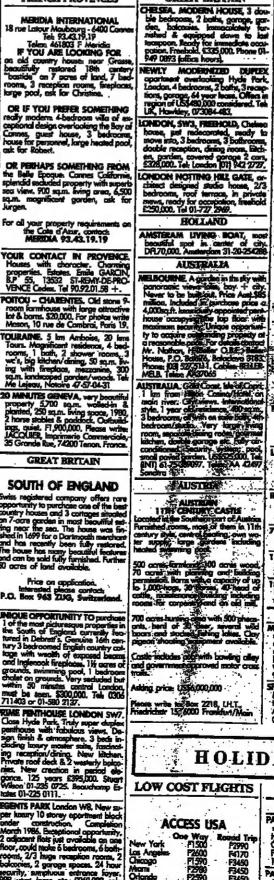
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